

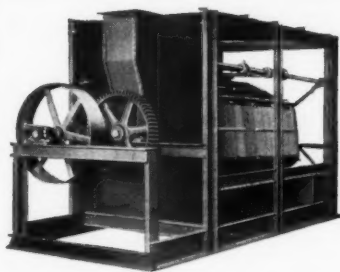
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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NOVEMBER 19, 1921

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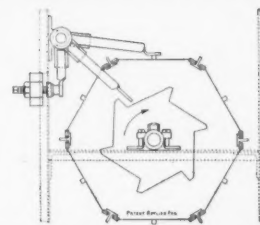
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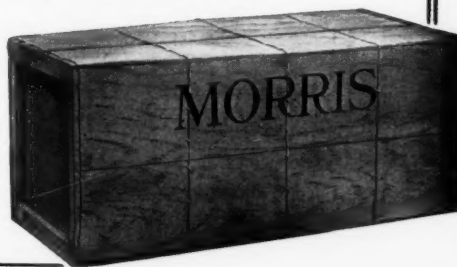
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Item	Quantity		Item	Quantity	
1	1—Fig. 413, Lard Receiving Tank, 3/16" steel 4'0"x3'0"x2'0". Complete with coil. New. Can also be used for Sausage Cooking Vat..\$	50.00	25	1—Sheep Head Splitter, without cross knife; arranged to be direct connected to a 2 H. P. motor, 50 cycle, 1150 R.P. M. New	550.00
2	1—Fig. 360, Lard Cooler and Agitator, No. 8, 10,000 lbs. capacity. Jacketed for brine or cold water circulation. New.....	700.00	26	2—D. R. Sperry Company 24" Square Plate Filter Presses, 30 plates and two sets of cloths. New, each.....	400.00
3	1—Fig. 358, Rendering Kettle, 42"x45", with mechanical agitator, 1500 lbs. capacity. New	305.00	27	1—Westinghouse Air Compressor Outfit, complete, composed of Compressor 8"x8"x10"; Gas Pressure Storage Tank; Automatic Governor, Lubricator and Drain Valves. Ideal unit for drying filter press cloths while in press or for air agitation in kettles. New	150.00
4	1—Fig. 205, Horizontal Dryer 3-B, 4'6"x16'0", constructed of overhauled second-hand shell, but otherwise new. Capacity 4000 lbs.	2400.00	28	1—No. 1083, Howe Special Platform Scale. New	75.00
5	2—Fig. 403, Rendering Tanks, 150 gallon capacity. An excellent tank for the small renderer or slaughterer. New, each.....	90.00	29	1—Fig. 492, Steam Process Retort, with 2 Fig. 493 and 2 Fig. 490 Trucks, and 24 Trays for Fig. 493 Truck. New.....	550.00
6	1—Fig. 357, Round Steam Jacketed Kettle, 100 gallon capacity. For rendering lard or cooking meats and sausage. New.....	100.00	30	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power; second hand, but in good condition	90.00
7	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New	650.00	31	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power. New	190.00
8	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 300 gallon capacity. New	1000.00	32	1—No. 10 Wilson Bone Mill, two sets of burrs. Second hand, but as good as new.....	320.00
9	1—Fig. 231 S. E. Steel Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New	745.00	33	1—Fig. 468, Hog Jaw Puller, power. New.....	175.00
10	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 5'0" diam. x 5'0" high, with coil. New	110.00	34	1—Fig. 409, Automatic Can Crimper. New.....	150.00
11	1—Lye Solution Tank, 8'0"x4'0"x3'0". New....	132.50	35	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 8"x12" by 12". New.....	375.00
12	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 8'0" diam. 6'0" high. New	155.00	36	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 6 1/4"x8"x10". New.....	268.00
13	1—Fig. 104, 3000 gallon Refining Tank, 8'0" diam. x 10'0" high. No agitator. New.....	600.00	37	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 5"x7"x10". New	225.00
14	1—Fig. 105, Foots Tank, 7'0" diam. x 5'0" high. New	265.00	38	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
15	1—Fig. 106, Settling Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x8'0" high, with coil. New.....	355.00	39	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
16	1—Fig. 107 Bleaching Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x10'0" high, with coil, no agitator. New	510.00	40	1—Side Suction Volute Pump; all iron fitted provided with open impeller. Size 1 1/4"x1", arranged to be direct-connected to motor. New	75.00
17	1—Fig. 108, Deodorizer, 7'0" diam. x 14'0" high, with coils. New	635.00	41	1—Fig. 368-B, Rotary Lard Pump, 3"x3". New	95.00
18	1—Batch Tank, 10'0" diam. x 6'0" high, with coil. New	335.00	42	5—Duplex Lard Pumps, 5 1/4"x3 1/2"x5". New, each	100.00
19	1—Slush Tank, 3'6"x3'6"x2'6", with 12" Gate Valve and Coil. New	190.00	43	1—Fig. 367, Blakeslee Air Pump, 5"x7"x6". Second hand, but in good condition.....	90.00
20	1—Meat Boiling Box, 30"x36"x42", complete with trays and hoisting device for raising meat from boiling water. New.....	60.00	44	1—Fig. 127, Link Sausage Truck, for 36" Smoke Sticks	60.00
21	1—200-gallon "Dopp" Vacuum Pan and 4 1/2"x6"x8 Vacuum Pump and Jet Condenser for concentrating liquors containing solids. New	1300.00	45	6—Fig. 114, Ham and Bacon Trucks, galvanized platform. Pipe frame. New, each....	40.00
22	The above "Dopp" Vacuum Pan, without Vacuum Pump	1100.00	46	2—Fig. 450, Tank Charging Trucks. New, each	55.00
23	1—Fig. 310, Bone Washer, 3'0"x8'0", arranged to be direct connected to a motor or with pulleys for belt drive; angle iron cylinder and cast iron rings. New.....	250.00	47	2—Fig. 125, Sterling Loin Trucks, second hand but in good condition. Each.....	80.00
24	1—Alton Tripe Washer, direct connected to a 3 H. P. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, 1800 R.P.M., with motor. New.....	500.00	48	24—Cloths for Lever Lard Oil Press, size 22"x22". New, each .....	.20
			49	100—Filter Press Cloths, for 12" Round Pattern Filter Press. Second hand, but in good condition. Each .....	.30
			50	8500—Style "C" Rollers assembled with No. 23 Hook Wheels, 4" running groove—malleable iron frame; 5/8" heavily tinned hook, each	.75
			51	3—Brecht 30" Filter Presses, square pattern, 35 plates. Hollow rim plates. New, each..	800.00

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No. 21.

Danger to Exporters in Proposed Rules

Interests of American exporters are seriously endangered by recent proposals for revision of the ocean bill of lading put forward by Charles S. Haight and supported by the ocean carriers. These proposals were presented at a London conference under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, where Mr. Haight was present, presumably as a representative of American business interests, and resulted in the adoption of what have been called the "Hague rules."

It is claimed for these rules that they will bring about uniformity in through shipments, and simply extend the provisions of the Harter act. This, American traffic experts say, they certainly will not do, and protest is being made at Washington against the attempt to amend the Harter act to put them in force.

Most of these proposed rules make changes in favor of the carriers, adding to their already heavy burdens. They were drawn up at a meeting at which shippers were not adequately represented, and the latter are pressing for action at Washington to protect their interests.

Protest in Behalf of Packers.

In a letter sent out this week Vice-president C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers analyzes these Hague rules, points out in detail why they are detrimental to the interests of packers who are making export shipments, and submits a draft of a bill shippers should endorse in place of the Hague rules. He urges that Congress, the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission carefully consider the suggestions of American shippers already of record in the bill of lading case before endorsing the Hague rules.

After a general survey as given above, Mr. Heinemann takes up each article of the rules in order. He shows, to begin with, that they omit any definition of the word "shipper." By permitting the word "goods" to exclude "cargo carried on deck," the carrier can decide whether a shipment should be treated as "goods" or contraband.

In regard to risk, article II gives the steamship lines the privilege to force spe-

cial contracts for shipments whether ordinary or not, which is unfair. Every change in the rules under article III dealing with responsibilities and liabilities has been in favor of the carrier. "Bills of lading are not to be issued until goods are received by the carrier; marks must be furnished by the shipper before the loading starts, likewise the number and description of pieces. The shipper is also required to furnish the measurements of the goods, which will apparently be a useless arrangement."

There is no justification for the rule requiring the shipper to indemnify a carrier in the case of wrong marks, number, weight and measurement, all of which the carrier may determine at the time of acceptance.

Intolerable Claims Requirements.

In the matter of claims it is practically impossible for a consignee to determine the extent of loss and damage before removal of the goods, as the Hague rules direct, and the carriers have previously conceded this to be true. This is enough to condemn the rules. American shippers have suggested this clause to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"Claims for loss, damage or delay must be made in writing to the carriers making final delivery within nine months after delivery of the property, or in case of failure to make such delivery then within nine months after a reasonable time for such delivery has elapsed. Unless claims are so made the carriers shall not be liable."

Carriers' Exemption Unfair.

The Hague rules in article IV, on rights and immunities, give far too much immunity to the carrier for damage to goods in transit. They exempt the carrier from loss or damage resulting from "act, neglect, or default of the master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the carrier in the navigation or in the management of the ship." This matter of exemption would be much better covered by this clause which is suggested: "The ocean carrier shall not be liable for loss, damage, delay or default occurring from any cause whatsoever, except where the negligence of the ocean carrier is the proximate cause of the injury complained of."

A further clause suggested by American shippers follows:

"Shippers shall be liable for any loss or damage to steamer or cargo, caused by

inflammable, explosive or dangerous goods, shipped without full disclosure of their nature, whether such shipper be principal or agent; and such goods may be thrown overboard or destroyed at any time without compensation."

In conclusion Mr. Heinemann says: "We are convinced that American shippers are unanimously in favor of a uniform export and ocean bill of lading, but they are not prepared to surrender all or any substantial part of their rights in order to obtain this."

"No modification of the Harter act for the purpose of granting further relief to ocean carriers should be undertaken, and there is every argument in favor of its amendment as suggested by Senator McKellar."

The Institute, according to Mr. Heinemann, will be very glad to join with other shippers in presenting more detailed objections to the Hague rules.

The full statement of Vice-president Heinemann on the subject has been sent to every member of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and the facts contained therein will be brought to the attention of Washington authorities and members of Congress.

DROP IN WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES.

The tremendous declines in wholesale meat prices are reflected graphically by the quantity and value of meat exports during the first three quarters of the current year, for which official figures are now available.

In a statement issued this week by the Institute of American Meat Packers it is shown that exports of meat and meat products during the first nine months of 1921 aggregated 1,461,969,107 pounds, worth \$221,695,137, as compared with 1,268,672,879 pounds, worth \$308,478,021, during the same period of 1920. The quantity of meat and meat products exported showed an increase of 13 per cent, while the value showed a decrease of 22 per cent.

During September of this year 190,946,638 pounds of meat and meat products, worth \$25,903,837, were exported as compared with 112,993,016 pounds, worth \$25,361,529, during September, 1920. This was an increase of 41 per cent in quantity, with a decrease of 2 per cent in value.

How should oleo oil be packed and stored? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

How long can hides be left in cure? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Packers' Delivery Problems

Under this heading information will be published from week to week on the subject of local transportation problems of the meat industry; that is, delivery problems, covering both motor and horse-drawn haulage. The Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers is working on these problems constantly, and is ready to answer questions and take up suggestions made by any packer.

GASOLINE TESTS REDUCE COST.

In operating motor trucks one of the expenses to be given careful consideration is that of gasoline. This can be determined only by making certain tests in a methodical way. To aid packers who are users of trucks, whether in large numbers or small, the Committee on Local Delivery of the Institute of American Meat Packers has made some special study and embodied its suggestions in concrete form. The recommendations of the committee are as follows:

We recommend that gasoline be purchased on boiling point specifications. "Gravity" means nothing.

During the summer, say, from April to November, we recommend a gasoline whose initial boiling point is about 110° F. Fifty per cent of this gasoline should have distilled over the time it reaches 240° F.; 98 per cent should be off at 400° F., and the remaining 2 per cent should come off between 410° and 420°. The temperature at which each 10 per cent comes off should be carefully checked to see that the gasoline is of uniform quality. In the winter time it is preferable to use a gasoline that has a lower initial boiling point, somewhere in the neighborhood of 90° to 95° F.

The distillation test should be made in standard apparatus such as may be bought from any chemical supply house.

It is frequently found that the miles per gallon of gasoline can be increased materially, even to the point of doubling it, by cutting down the amount taken in through the carburetor. This amount can vary within very wide limits without being noticed by the driver.

Where engines are allowed to run idle when they ought to be shut off, great gasoline waste ensues, which amounts to formidable figures at the end of the year.

Test for Gasoline Efficiency.

The following practical test is suggested for comparing the efficiency of various makes of gasoline: Disconnect the carburetor from the regular gas line and drain all the gasoline out of it. Connect to the carburetor by means of a rubber tube, a gallon tank, which can be suspended from the windshield. Select a piece of road over which a steady run, without interruption or gear shifts, can be made. Drive over this road in the same direction, without long intervals of time between tests, using for each test a quart or two of each type of gasoline, and running until the carburetor goes dry and the motor stops. The speedometer will reveal, if conditions have been similar, the comparative efficiency of the various types of gasoline used. These gasolines should be bought at filling stations whenever possible so as to get representative commercial samples.

Another practical road test is to determine the different mileages traveled by the truck with a quart of the same gasoline with different carburetor adjustments. If this road test is carefully made, very interesting and valuable results are bound to be obtained.

After having determined the best grade of gasoline for your purpose, and after your carburetor adjustments have cut consumption to the minimum, daily records for mileage and gasoline consumption

should be very carefully scrutinized by interested officials in order to detect immediately if the gasoline consumption per mile increases. The great saving per year by giving close attention to this feature of automobile costs will be readily appreciated.

Considerable argument has occurred between salesmen and mechanics as to whether the B. T. U. value, or volatility of gasoline, is the more important. It has been found from numerous tests that volatility is more important because a fuel volatilizing at lower temperatures yields more miles than a fuel having a higher B.T.U. value but not so volatile.

VALUE OF SALESMEN-OWNED CARS.

In addition to information the Committee on Local Deliveries has published with reference to the desirability of salesmen owning their cars, it is interesting to note that the insurance department of one of

the five largest packers reports that well-developed data proves conclusively to them that the number of accidents and losses due to accidents, is materially less when salesmen drive machines which they own.

This should be interesting to members of the Institute and all meat packers as a very powerful argument in addition to those already adduced in favor of salesmen-owned autos.

Another point of interest, however, is that the wider use of salesmen-owned cars should allow packing companies to insist upon reductions in their insurance premiums on the basis of their "experience rating" as compared to the conference rates. In other words, if greater safety is achieved this should and can be reflected in a direct saving in the company's insurance charges.

Good Oil Lowers Truck Maintenance Cost

By Charles Guernsey, Chief Engineer Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

When the truck dealer delivers to you a well designed, conscientiously built truck, and you put it in charge of your driver, you are still in a high degree responsible for the service that the truck gives you.

There are several outstanding features that require the owner's attention, particularly the questions of overloading, overspeeding, adjustment and lubrication, and we cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that the attention that these receive will, in a large measure, determine the satisfaction that you get from your investment.

Lubrication is of Utmost Importance.

In this article I wish to stress particularly the matter of proper lubrication, for many users and drivers, although perfectly conscientious, are not using the proper lubricant. There are others who neglect to drain and refill the crankcase as regularly as this should be done.

On all engines using the pressure feed lubricating system, the oil should be of a high viscosity. For summer use and use in warm climates, the oil may be somewhat heavier than for winter use.

Also remember that engines that have seen considerable service frequently require a somewhat heavier oil than do new engines.

Those engines using the splash feed system, however, cannot be very satisfactorily operated on a heavy grade oil.

It may be impractical to undertake a series of tests on oils, and, seeing this is so, the next best thing is to select an oil manufactured by an established company of long experience, and use the grade recommended for the particular engine that is in your truck. This information is given in the instruction books.

Specify the Oil You Desire.

Do not fall into the habit of asking merely for "oil," or even for "light oil," "medium oil" or "heavy oil." Medium oil

What must be done to dry salt meats, if smoked, before going to the smokehouse? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

of one brand may be entirely too light for your engine, while in another brand it may be too heavy. Find an oil of satisfactory weight and stick to that brand.

But more important than all, you should realize that oil wears out. Also remember that there is a great deal of dilution as a result of unburned gasoline finding its way into the crankcase, which is specially true in the winter when the choker is more frequently used.

It is excellent economy to drain the oil every 500 miles, or at least once a week when the truck is in severe service. For lighter service this does not need to be done so frequently, but in no case should the engine run more than one thousand miles without having the oil drained from the crankcase.

Results of Improper Oil.

There are many very undesirable results which follow the use of improper oil, or oil which is worn out, as, for instance, the following:

1. Hard starting.
2. Premature piston wear.
3. Premature cylinder wear.
4. Premature piston-ring wear.
5. Connecting rod bearings burning out.
6. Crankshaft bearings burning out.
7. Excessive gasoline consumption.
8. Smoking due to abnormal increase in the height of oil level in the crankcase on account of gasoline working into the base of the engine.
9. Excessive carbon in cylinders.
10. Tendency to overheat, due to lack of lubrication.
11. Very poor, or no compression.

To Correct These Troubles.

To eliminate these troubles:

1. Keep engine free from carbon.
2. Replenish regularly the oil supply in the engine base. For trucks in constant service this should be done every week.
3. Use choker sparingly.
4. Do not adjust carburetor to give a rich mixture. This helps in starting, but the excess fuel eventually finds its way to the oil reservoir. Always make carburetor adjustments after the engine has run for some time and is thoroughly warmed up.
5. Use best grade of gasoline obtainable, especially in cold weather.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the proper oil, refer to your instruction books or write to the engineering department, giving the serial number, model and some idea of the present condition of the engine. We should be very glad indeed to co-operate in this regard, and we feel that proper emphasis on proper lubrication will decrease maintenance costs and make for satisfied truck owners.

EUROPEAN MEAT TRADE SLOWING UP

Unemployment and Exchange Conditions Moving Factors

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 29, 1921.

The large quantities of lard and fat bacon from the United States which were imported into Germany during the summer will soon be consumed. With the recent fall in the value of the mark, until German business finds it almost impossible to buy foreign goods, especially foodstuffs, and the doubling of retail price in Germany which is predicted for December, serious difficulties appear to be in store for the meat trade.

Prices for domestic livestock in German markets are going up, although they are not as high as those of imported cattle and hogs would be. For live hogs the price is 32 marks per 100 kilos, or about 9 cents a pound. Live cattle costs about half this price. Before the war the retail price was 160 pfennigs a kilo, while at present it is about 3,500 pfennigs, and the prices are mounting.

Sweden, Denmark and Holland are feeling the effects of the inability of Germany to buy foreign products, and the trend of prices for cattle, hogs and butter is continually lower. Finland is providing the whole eastern part of Sweden with hogs and cattle, on account of the low state of Finnish exchange, and Riga is offering fresh dressed hogs at 1 krone per kilo, or \$9.70 per 100 pounds.

Danish bacon-curing houses have lost millions of krone during the last six months, as the English market for their high quality bacon could not take their output as usual on account of the immense number of unemployed workers in England. In general, the crops in Central Europe have been over the average this year and with the low state of their ex-

changes, good crops have saved these peoples from starvation.

Regarding the casing market, in Germany it is quiet and very little can be bought. With prices for livestock going up there would be a much better demand for all kinds of edible offal and intestines if there were no obstacles to imports on the part of the veterinary bureau of the state department.

It is likely that there will again be put into effect parts of the German so-called meat inspection law passed by a high protectionist conservative majority in the Reichstag in 1900. This law was temporarily suspended in August, 1914, but in spite of the desperate economic situation in Germany the government has been shutting out food imports, which are absolutely necessary for the middle classes and the poor.

U. S. Casing Duty Aids Germans.

The new American customs tariff which lays a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on imported casings has had the effect of facilitating the importation into Germany of sheep casings, as the German buyers are now able to compete much better with the United States buyers at international markets.

Considering the lard situation, the retail price of lard in Germany until September, 1921, was 25 or 26 marks a kilo. Although the price of lard in Chicago since then has declined, and freight has not been increased, a kilo of lard in Germany now costs 50 marks, due to the rapid decrease in the value of the currency. The feeling is that measures to prevent further decline in the exchange are necessary to keep this market for American lard from falling off.

U. S. May Lose German Meat Trade

Hamburg, Oct. 27, 1921.

For packers the trade situation in Germany is an interesting one. To understand the trend of that market, it is necessary to get views from several angles. Some packers have their representatives in Germany and know conditions there. Nevertheless, it is interesting to the trade at large to get the native view of the situation. The results of an interview with a representative meat trader in Germany by the staff correspondent of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER are given here. The situation as seen by the German trader can be summarized as follows:

"That the mark has declined as it has is no surprise to me, as it is impossible to press much oleo oil out of a lean bullock. Because of the policy of the Allies in regard to the Central powers and the impossibly heavy exactions made, the United States is losing a market of 150,000,000 consumers, and a crisis is in store for American exporters. Packers know what the German market possibilities are. They have seen enormous quantities of fats and oils and frozen and salted meats consumed in the last six months, and still more will be needed during the winter.

U. S. Will Lose Markets.

"But the decline of the mark, which has

been hastened by the recent unjust decision of the League of Nations in the Silesian question, has injured German industry, and is going to have a bad effect on trade. The mark has fallen from 4½ to the dollar to 185 to the dollar. United States meat exporters should not wonder that the central European market is disappearing.

"While some say that there is a new market in the newly created states of Eastern Europe, they are as yet in a backward condition and have no great use for American products. They have a surplus of agrarian products themselves, and with their low exchange up to now they have been able to supply Germany with big, live, fat hogs, thousands coming in every week from Yugoslavia. As to how long that will continue is a hard problem to solve.

"Regarding Northern Europe, imports of meats and livestock into Germany from Scandinavia have stopped entirely for the moment. Prices in those countries have dropped considerably on account of that,

How do you calculate gross or net weights of S. P. Meats in filling orders? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

and packers have felt this already. As soon as the stocks and consignments of packinghouse products in Germany are exhausted, the consumer will have to pay double the price for these commodities and also for breadstuffs. This means higher wages for workmen and serious difficulties may arise.

German Livestock Prices.

"Present prices in Germany for hogs are 28 marks, and for cattle 14 marks per 100 kilos. But these prices will probably be doubled on account of the doubling in price of foreign meats.

"Recent shipments of frozen beef and pork are sold out, and new arrivals are not expected, as the shippers cannot accept the mark any longer, although frozen meat of this kind is abundant elsewhere. The outlook for sufficient meats for central Europe is dismal, and there will be appalling misery there this winter."

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Cable advices from Berlin this week confirmed predictions by economic experts that there would be serious riots this winter in consequence of the increase in the prices of all foodstuffs. Crowds invaded and plundered the grocery and butcher shops in Neukoeln, a workingman's suburb of Berlin. The crowd seized stocks of foodstuffs and under the direction of unemployed commenced a general attack on all the shops in the town.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

All previous entries have been exceeded this season by aspirants for honors at the 1921 International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago November 26th to December 3rd. At a period of depression and discouragement in this, as other industries, such a response by the western breeders and feeders of cattle, swine and sheep is distinctly and gratifyingly encouraging, demonstrating not only confidence in the stability of the industry, but that progress has not been interrupted even by the most discouraging set of conditions that has ever involved the industry.

Not only are the entries larger in a numerical sense, but the galaxy of exhibitors has increased. Such mediocrity as was inseparable from early expositions has now been eliminated, the 1921 display in every department, including the grain and hay exhibit, having the assurance of quality and merit in the superlative degree.

The 1921 International Live Stock Exposition promises to be the most comprehensive and meritorious aggregation of products of the soil ever gathered in a display arena.

MORE GOVT. SUPERVISED YARDS.

A supplementary list of stockyards which have been designated to come within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture under the packers and stockyards act, made public by Secretary Wallace, included the following:

El Paso Union Stockyards Company, El Paso, Tex.

L. & N. Stockyards, Montgomery, Ala. Union Stockyards Company, Montgomery, Ala.

Sloux Falls Stockyards Company, Sloux Falls, S. D.

Interstate Stockyards Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Toledo Union Stockyards Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN MIXED CAR RULES.

New mixing rules on fresh meat and packinghouse products in carload lots will be published and be effective December 15, 1921, in Supplement No. 7 to Western Trunk Line Rules, Circular No. 1-P. These are the rules to be made effective in Western Trunk Line territory on interstate traffic only and no change will be made on Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota or Wisconsin intrastate traffic.

The principal differences between these rules and those published in the consolidated classification are that packinghouse product list No. 3 does not include frozen hog skins or calf rennets.

As in the case of the eastern roads, no change will be made as to the mixture of lard compounds and substitutes, pending final disposition of this feature of the case which has been reopened.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Fresh Meat and Packinghouse Rates to San Francisco.—In Docket No. 12741, Nevada Packing Company vs. Southern Pacific Company, et al., complainant's brief in this case asks that the Commission consider the rates on fresh meat and packinghouse products from Reno to San Francisco and other California points in connection with Docket No. 12357, Ogden Packing & Provision Company vs. D. & R. G. R. R. Co., and that a readjustment from both Reno and Ogden be made effective at the same time. Defendants' brief contends that the adjustment in effect at the present time is properly related as between rates on live stock and packinghouse products and asks that the instant complaint be dismissed.

Stockyards Delivery Charge Part of Line Haul Service.—In Docket No. 12699, the American Farm Bureau Federation, et al., vs. A. & R. R. Co., et al., the brief for Armour & Company, intervenor, contends that the delivery charge at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is a part of the line haul service and should be increased by 35 per cent under Ex Parte No. 74 instead of 40 per cent.

Ice and Salt Charges to Chicago.—Docket No. 13239, Swift & Company, Chicago, vs. Director General, as agent, is a new complaint, filed July 5th by R. D. Rynder, attorney, directed against charges of \$4 per ton for ice and 75 cents per 100 pounds on salt used in connection with shipments of butter, eggs and poultry, between concentration points in the middle west and Chicago, as unjust and unreasonable, and asks for reparation.

Iowa Fresh Meat and Packinghouse Product Rates.—Fourth section order No. 8102, class and commodity rates from Sioux City, Ia., entered October 26, is responsive to application No. 12075 which authorizes class rates and commodity rates for the transportation of fresh meats and packinghouse products from Sioux City, Ia., to Vienna and Huron, S. D., via Great Northern Railway to Sioux Falls, S. D., thence Watertown & Sioux Falls Railway to Watertown, S. D., thence Great

Northern Railway to Vienna and Huron, S. D., the same as the rates maintained on like traffic by the direct lines between these points and to maintain higher rates at intermediate points; provided that this authority shall not include intermediate points as to which the haul of the petitioning line or route is not longer than that of the direct line or route between the competitive points. All other and further relief prayed for in the application referred to has been denied.

Charges for Livestock Caretakers.—In Docket No. 13259, Miller & Lux, Inc., Carson City, Nevada, vs. Southern Pacific Company, et al., a new complaint, filed October 3 by E. F. Treadwell, attorney, is directed against unjust and unreasonable charges for caretakers in charge of shipments of livestock to complainant's packinghouse at Butchertown, San Francisco. The prayer asks for reparation.

Texas Carload Cattle Rates.—In Docket No. 13262, Robert C. Sutton, San Antonio, Texas, vs. Director General, as agent, a new complaint, filed Feb. 28 by T. M. West, attorney, is directed against a rate of 76½ cents per hundredweight on carload ship-

ments of cattle from Sulphur, La., to Rock Island, Texas, as unjust and unreasonable to the extent it exceeded a rate of 65½ cents. Reparation is asked.

Salt Rates, Louisiana to Chicago.—In I. & S. Docket No. 1398, salt from Louisiana mines to Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and intermediate main line points has been assigned for oral argument December 7, at 10:30 a. m., in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., before Division 3.

Pacific Coast Class and Commodity Rates.—I. & S. Docket No. 1436, class and commodity rates between California and Oregon, Wash., has been assigned for hearing November 29, at 10 a. m., 237 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., before Examiner Pattison.

St. Louis Independent Packing Co. Hearing.—Docket No. 11566, St. Louis Independent Packing Company, et al., vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, et al., has been assigned for oral argument December 17, at 10:30 a. m., in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., before Division 3.

(Continued on page 30.)

Ratified Livestock Marketing Plan

The livestock marketing plan prepared by the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of 15 of the American Farm Bureau Federation was unanimously adopted by the National Livestock Ratification Conference at Chicago last week. The conference, at which President J. R. Howard presided, was made up of delegates from many representative producers' associations in most of the stock raising states. As a result of the adoption of the plan there will be announced at an early date the first board of directors of the National Livestock Producers' Association to start putting the plan into effect.

The plan proposes an organization national in scope for the purpose of marketing livestock through co-operative associations. At terminal markets there will be livestock commission associations and stocker and feeder companies working on a co-operative plan. At shipping points there will be set up co-operative shipping associations. Directing the whole work of the livestock producers will be a National Livestock Producers' Association, governed by a board of elected directors.

Among the recommendations was one urging producers' associations to co-operate with the farm bureau federation in giving the public more wholesome and trustworthy information and appreciation of the value of meat and meat products in the diet.

Summary of Plan Adopted.

The plan of marketing livestock presented by the Committee of 15 in their report was given to the delegates in detail in printed form. As adopted it contains four main features as follows:

- (1) The establishment of co-operative producers' livestock commission associations at the terminal markets.
- (2) The organization of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, whose board of directors shall put the plan into effect and direct its working.
- (3) The establishment of producers'

stocker and feeder companies in connection with the terminal commission associations.

(4) The establishment of co-operative livestock shipping associations at shipping points where available business will justify and local sentiment generally endorse them.

Producers' Commission Scheme.

The producers' livestock commission associations will be incorporated as co-operative associations, and may organize stocker and feeder companies upon their respective markets. The producers' livestock commission associations will be established at the various markets contingent upon the local demand and the probable business, as determined by the board of directors of the National Live-Stock Producers' Association in conference with patrons of the market. Each association is authorized to acquire, use and dispose of all real and personal property incident to the conduct of its business. It shall be authorized to borrow money and to pledge its property for payment, and also to make whatever contracts are necessary for the conduct of its business.

To become members of the association, individuals, partnerships and corporations must be bonafide livestock producers. Co-operative livestock shipping associations acting as producers' shipping agents are eligible to membership. The board of directors of each terminal commission association reserves the right to determine whether or not an applicant is eligible to membership.

The directors of a terminal commission association have the right to expel any member. Members of any terminal commission association are entitled to share in the benefits of any other terminal commission association which they care to patronize.

National Association at Top.

The National Livestock Producers' Association is organized to represent all the interests of the rank and file of livestock producers in all parts of the United States. It will co-ordinate the work of the terminal commission associations and otherwise promote the welfare of livestock producers. The National Livestock Producers' Association is a corporation not for pecuniary profit, national in scope and function. Its government is vested in a board of directors. Membership includes individual members, members of partnerships, corporations, or shipping associations that are members of terminal commission associations or stocker and feeder companies, and these associations and companies.

Why should meats in cure be overhauled, and when should it be done? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

The various chapters of the Packinghouse Practice Section were described in detail in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in its issues of October 15, 22, 29, November 5 and 12. As was shown, this will be a **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

Here is a brief outline of some of the information that will be presented in chart or graph form in

Part II—The Statistical Section—1910-1920

Cattle—Monthly Average and Top Prices compared, Yearly Average Price and Cattle Population compared, Monthly Average Price and Cash Contract Corn compared, Beef Production, Exports, Imports and Consumption per capita compared.

Hogs—Monthly Average and Top Prices compared, Yearly Average Price and Hog Population compared, Monthly Average Price and Cash Contract Corn compared, Pork Production, Exports, Imports and Consumption per capita compared.

Sheep—Monthly Average and Top Prices compared, Yearly Average Price and Sheep Population compared, Monthly Average Price and Cash Contract Corn compared.

Veal—Production, Exports, Imports and Consumption per capita compared.

All Meats—Production, Exports, Imports and Consumption per capita compared.

By-Products—Tallow and beef prices compared. Blood and tankage prices compared. Balance of Trade in Vegetable Oils, and many more.

Freights—Charts showing Live Cattle Rates, 1879-1921; Dressed Beef Carload Rates, 1872-1921; Packinghouse Product Rates, 1880-1921.

Trade Term Definitions—Domestic and Foreign.

In addition to these charts and graphs there will be pages of tables giving slaughter and market statistics covering the ten-year period, official census figures on packinghouse production by states, and much other important statistical data.

But the chief idea has been to put these facts and figures into picture form, by means of the charts, so that the story might be told at a glance.

Next week we'll tell you about Part I— The Trade Directory

Now being prepared for publication by

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND
THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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NOTE: Space in the Advertising Section is limited, and advertisers should get in their copy early.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Kimble Cattle Co., with a capital of \$50,000 has been incorporated at Junction, Texas, by Adam Murr and T. S. Jones.

Fryer Bros., Iola, Kan., are completing a new abattoir and are planning to have a fully equipped plant as soon as conditions warrant.

The Only Sausage Co. has started operations on Beaver avenue, New Philadelphia, O. The owners are James S. Warner and George Rasche, Jr.

The Independent Packing Co., Newark, O., has recently made several improvements in its facilities, and reports that business is going along well.

The Bonner Meat Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, have just opened their new plant under government inspection. The plant has been fitted with the best modern equipment.

The Trueman Fertilizer Co., with a capital of \$200,000, has been incorporated at Jacksonville, Fla. R. B. Trueman is president, and G. R. Needham is secretary-treasurer.

The Sieloff Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has let the contract for an addition in the shape of a cooling cellar, according to President E. Sieloff, 4339 National Bank Building, St. Louis.

The Peerless Tanning Co. has been incorporated at Salem, Mass., by Theodore T. Graves, Edward J. Curran, Wallace F. Haley of Salem, and Daniel F. Burns of Marblehead, Mass.

C. P. Sindlinger, Shelbyville, Ind., has plans for the complete remodeling of his meat packing plant. Part of the work of construction has already begun and additions are to be started in the near future.

The plant of the California Dressed Beef Co., at 38th street and Vernon avenue, Vernon, Cal., was recently destroyed by fire and the loss, according to the owner, R. L. Bliss, is between \$300,000 and \$500,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

Frank & Co., Milwaukee sausage manufacturers, have been incorporated at Springfield, Ill., to do business in Illinois. The capital is \$180,000 and the headquarters in Chicago are at 157 West Kinzie street. Herbert B. Simons is the Chicago representative to handle the Illinois business.

Tolman, Dow & Co., Inc., has been incorporated at Boston, to engage in tanning and leather, with a capital of \$450,000. The incorporators are Gilbert Tolman of Canton, Everett P. Fox of Woburn, Fred-

erick W. Dow of Lynn, Oliver Hall of Hingham, and Herbert E. Cox of Arlington, Mass.

Kistler, Lesh & Co., Inc., with a capital of \$500,000, has been incorporated for tanning and dealing in hides. The offices are in Boston and Chicago, and the incorporators are H. Frederick Lesh, Ralph M. McLellan and Robert C. Heebner of Newton, and Edward E. Piper of Randolph, Mass.

The capital stock of the Welsh Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., will be increased at once from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in anticipation of a large extension of trade due to the completion of the new \$100,000 plant which will be in operation in a month. The output will be increased 100 per cent.

FUNDS FOR TUBERCULIN TESTS.

Testing of cattle for tuberculosis and registering them with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as accredited herds can no longer be continued in Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont and Virginia unless an additional federal appropriation is made. The American Farm Bureau Federation has presented the problem to each member of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, other Congressmen and the Department of Agriculture. Representative D. A. Reed of New York has introduced a bill which calls for an appropriation of \$600,000, and it has been referred to the House Appropriations Committee. Some 72,000 herds throughout the country are under test, representing 858,000 cattle. More than 15,000 herds are now on the waiting list.

LIVESTOCK MARKET INVESTIGATOR.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open examination for investigator in marketing livestock and meats. Vacancies in the Department of Agriculture for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at entrance salaries ranging from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year, will be filled from this examination unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer or promotions. Applications will be rated as received up to January 31, 1922.

On what meats is the dry or 'box cure used, and what is the formula? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

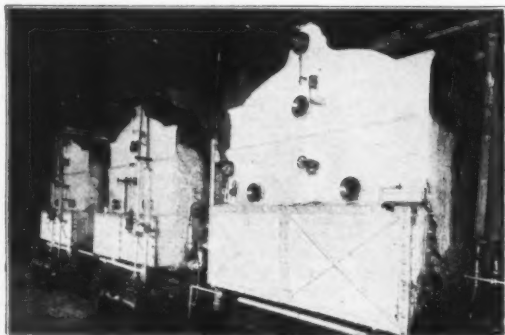
MEAT PRODUCTION AT STOCK SHOW.

Not laborious lists of statistics, not musty laboratory specimens, but actual animals and regular life-size equipment will be one of the outstanding features of the exhibit put on this year by the United States Department of Agriculture at the International Livestock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, November 26 to December 3. The great importance of livestock in the national economy, and the importance of economical methods of handling and feeding the animal on the farm, will be brought out by some of the most striking methods of demonstration yet used at these famous shows.

Show visitors are usually in a hurry and have many things to see. The Department is going to make it easy for them to select what they want. Ten booths and a number of panels will be devoted to various activities, and occupying a large amount of additional space will be special animal exhibits showing what actually has been done by good and poor methods of feeding beef cattle, and what has been accomplished by the lately devised sanitary system of hog production. The Bureau of Animal Industry, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics are represented in the display, which is under the direction of the Department's office of exhibits.

Those interested in better sires and better stock, or in any phase of herd improvement, cannot afford to miss the booth labeled "Better Sires—Better Stock." But this is only one of a long line of show places that will be advertised under such titles as "In and Out of the Forest," "Range Sheep Improvement," "Sheep on the Farm," "The Story of Farm Power," "Power of Meat," "Accredited Beef Cattle Herds," "Animal Welfare and Meat Production," "On Guard Against Foreign Plagues."

In a pen will be found a good type of a feeder steer, next to it piles of various feeds that can be used to put beef on the ribs of such a steer in the most economical fashion, and then comes a finished steer made ready for the market on just such feeds. In the same way may be seen what the Department devised system of hog-farm sanitation has to do with the development of pigs into profitable hogs. It will be a meat-production show worth the cost of any round-trip ticket to Chicago.



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Chicago and New York

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New York City.

Ocean Shipping Relief

American exporters will be interested in
the protest of the Institute of American
Meat Packers against the so-called Hague
rules, which packers are asked to approve
as a basis for the revision of ocean bill-of-
lading conditions. This protest is outlined
in this issue of The National Provisioner
so that all may understand the attitude of
the Institute's traffic committee in oppos-
ing these rules as a whole.

The National Industrial Traffic League,
composed of industrial traffic managers
from all over the country, unanimously
endorsed the protest at their Chicago con-
vention last week when hundreds of mem-
bers were in attendance. This fact was
telegraphed to Washington, and the assur-
ance has been given that no legislation
predicated on the rules would be consid-
ered until the shippers have had oppor-
tunity to be heard.

Traffic men are a unit in asking uniform-
ity in the matter of bill-of-lading condi-
tions, but they prefer to use the Harter
act as the basis for discussion rather than
to scrap this act and start anew. Con-
gress has delegated authority to the In-
terstate Commerce Commission to hear
evidence from shippers and carriers and
to prescribe the form of bill of lading for
use. The commission's investigation has
been completed and shippers are awaiting
its report.

Without discussing the merits of the
Hague rules, it would seem that their
adoption might well await action by the
commission and that orderly procedure
such as suggested by the Institute of
American Meat Packers is preferable to
any hurried action. Let us get all of the
facts about the rules before giving our
approval to them.

Dispels a Trade Delusion

A decision legalizing the operations of
trade associations was handed down in
the federal court at Chicago recently and
was reported in full in the last issue of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. It not
only defines what a trade body may do,
but Judge Carpenter uses plain speech in
clearing away some unfortunate concep-
tions regarding trade associations and
their methods.

The prosecution in the case decided as-
sumed that because there is an opportunity
to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed. But
the court declared such logic to be con-
trary to the genius and theory of our law,
for it ignores the American principle that
every man shall be presumed innocent
until proven guilty.

The decision points out that if such
logic were carried far it would make the

commonest associations of citizens im-
possible. Two men in any business could
hardly dare to talk prices at a casual meet-
ing at their club, or walk down the same
side of the street without risk of an ac-
cusation of collusion to control trade.

It is highly desirable that for business
economy, efficiency and progress, related
businesses should associate themselves for
exchange of knowledge and perfecting of
methods. The court by this ruling has
done much to clear the way for further
constructive work by trade associations.

An illustration of the new view of gov-
ernment toward trade associations is found
in the words of Herbert Hoover, secretary
of commerce, who said in a recent letter:
"It is my conviction that the development
of the greater stability, security and pur-
pose of public service of our business com-
munity lies in large degree in our trade
associations." He has put his conviction
into action by the closest co-operation with
representative trade associations of the
country.

Bruised Livestock Pictures

American meat packers have much to
gain from the reduction of losses through
bruised livestock. To further this aim
there has been prepared with great care
by the Bureau of Public Relations of the
Institute of American Meat Packers a
moving picture film showing in graphic
way how livestock losses occur, and how
they may be reduced.

It is the purpose to show this film as
widely as possible throughout the United
States, in order to bring home to producers
and shippers what is lost by ill-treatment
of stock, delays in shipment, improper
pens and chutes, bad loading, careless
sprinkling and rough driving. Already
agricultural colleges, farm bureaus, rail-
roads and livestock shows are interested
in featuring this educational picture.

That the Committee on Livestock Han-
dling Losses has accomplished a great
deal of good in the last two years is shown
by figures of losses for 1919 and 1921.
While in 1919 the loss from bruised live-
stock was 1.27 pounds per head in the
case of cattle and one-half pound per head
in the case of hogs, the figures for this
year show a loss of but one-fifth of a pound
for cattle and one-thirteenth of a pound
for hogs.

But there is still great room for saving.
The picture recently prepared will aid
much in this work. And the responsibil-
ity in this matter rests alike on livestock
producers, shippers, dealers, employees of
railroad companies, and packers, who it
is hoped, will work together to achieve
this goal.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

INEDIBLE HORSE MEAT PRODUCTS.

A slaughterer in the East writes as follows:

Editor, the National Provisioner:

We have a horse killing establishment and factory for horse meat products. We have weekly about six or eight tons of scrap meat, fat and bones. We want to make use of this so that it will bring the highest price with the least possible outlay. What would you suggest?

We have facilities for rendering fat, cooking bones, meat, etc. Can we use the fat for the manufacture of soap? If so, by what method? For what other purposes could horse fat be used? What equipment is required for any purpose you may suggest? If we cook the bones, how can we collect the fat thereof and can the bones be used for buttons, knife handles, etc.? How must this be handled?

How can we best utilize our scrap meat? We have been thinking of making dog biscuits and chicken food. What equipment is necessary, and what will the yield be? The main idea is to get as much out of these by-products as possible, with the smallest amount of additional equipment and expense.

For obvious reasons this question was not answered by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The following information is the result of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S own investigation:

It is difficult to give definite instructions as to how to get the maximum out of your by-products, because you have not described exactly the facilities you have. We have formulated our answer on the assumption you now have an ordinary rendering plant for the disposition of your by-products, such as meat scraps, fat and bones.

Your first question is: "Can we use the fat for the manufacture of soap, and if so, by what method?"

From the amount of raw material you have we could not advise the installation of a soap-making plant for using up the

little fat that you have, but the most profitable method would be for you to produce as high a grade tallow or grease as is possible with your present equipment. The great bulk of inedible fats are bought by the soap makers, and they prefer fats with the least amount of free fatty acids. To get this result it requires nothing more than cleanliness throughout the entire operation. Have your fats and equipment as clean as possible.

You also ask: "For what other purposes could horse fat be used?"

Fats can be converted into many different products. They can be split and you can produce red oil, stearic acid or glycerine, but it is out of the question to consider this for the small amount you have available, as the investment necessary may run from \$25,000 to \$50,000. You could also press your greases and fats, but we could not recommend this either, with the small quantity you have available. Neither could we recommend that you handle your bones separately, on account of the small quantity available.

Our recommendations are that you use all possible material which you now have, such as meat scraps and part of your fats, for the producing of cracklings, for which there seems to be a constant demand. If

lings are usually very high in protein you could bring up the ammonia value of your tankage to the standard for either hog or chicken feed, and these are primarily the two ingredients in these foods.

SCIENCE FOR PACKER PROBLEMS.

Of interest to packers are the following scientific papers prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. The subjects dealt with are:

(1) "The Specific Volume of Liquid Ammonia," consists of a detailed description of laboratory measurements with very high precision over a considerable temperature range of the specific volume of pure anhydrous liquid ammonia under the pressure of saturation at each temperature. This is one of the series of measurements of the physical properties of pure ammonia in progress at the Bureau for the purpose of compiling a standard ammonia table for use by the refrigeration industry.

(2) "Precision Tests of Large Capacity Scales," outlines scientific and systematic procedure for the accurate testing of large capacity, compound lever scales by a method which has been developed and used by the Bureau in connection with its work in testing railroad master scales, etc. The plan can be adapted to the test of almost any compound-lever scale. The apparatus used in the work is described and the method of testing is explained.

(3) "Results of a Survey of Elevator Interlocks and an Analysis of Elevator Accident Statistics," gives the results of a field survey of several thousand elevator landings equipped with various types of mechanical and electro-mechanical interlocks and contact devices. The comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of service of various types are given in tabular form and some suggestions as to possible improvements are added. It is shown that 73.8 per cent of all fatal accidents probably would be eliminated by the use of well-designed interlocks.

(4) "Production of Liquid Air," describes the plant for liquifying air by the Hampson process installed by the Bureau.

NEW CHEMISTRY BUREAU CHIEF.

Walter G. Campbell, since 1916 assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been named by Secretary Wallace as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, who has gone to the Leland Stanford University. Mr. Campbell's connection with the bureau dates from 1907, when he resigned the position of pure food and drug enforcement officer in the state of Kentucky to join the federal food law administration.

Saving Cooking Waters

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Handling of Cooking Waters from Pigs' Feet and Tripe." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

you do not have equipment for turning out cracklings, it is very easily obtainable and does not require a very large investment. You require primarily a crackling kettle and a curb press.

The crackling kettles and tanks are made in various styles; some renderers use a plain square or round jacketed kettle, while others use a low jacketed kettle which rests on legs and which is equipped with an agitator. Another crackling tank used successfully in your own city is a narrow-jacketed rendering tank 30 to 36 inches in diameter, 8 to 10 feet high on the straight side, equipped with a 10-inch gate valve.

It is believed that on account of the relatively high prices obtainable for cracklings, and the method under which they can be produced, this would be the most advantageous way for you to produce. By having these cracklings available, you could even make chicken food or hog feed by raising the protein contents of your regular digester tankage, as we understand you render some of your offal for grease and tankage. As the crack-

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Why pay high prices for inferior pickle?

to do your meat curing, and have trouble with bad results and sour meat. Send \$10 for formula how to make the best pickle for dry salt and brine cure, which produces a mild cure and an average gain on smoked meats above the green weight. Substances used are permitted under U. S. inspection. Special cases given personal attention. Success guaranteed. **A. HAUSAMANN, 909 Blaine St., Peoria, Ill.**

WANT A GOOD MAN? Mr. Packer: Do you realize that there are more good packinghouse executives in all departments now available than for many years past? Now is the time to strengthen your staff. The "WANTED" Page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will do it for you.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Provisions and Lard—Prices Decline—Pressure Active—Low Records Made—Hogs Weak—Receipts Liberal—Stocks Decrease.

The action of the provision market during the week has been again against values and new low records have been made on lard and ribs, with pork also quoted nominally lower. The pressure has been more or less the direct reflection of the weakness in hogs and a feeling that the market for product must decline in keeping with the decline in the hog market, and also, that the last corn report confirming the immense corn crop would mean an ample supply of feedstuffs. The price of corn is so extraordinarily low in some of the large hog states that it is a factor of tremendous importance in feeding costs.

Taking South Dakota with an average value of corn at 19c on the farm, this would equal only \$2.47 a hundred for hogs in Chicago on the basis of the Food Administration plan of 13 to 1. Even in Iowa a price of corn of 27c, a ratio of 15 to 1, in order to pay for the higher freights, would make the price of hogs in Chicago only 4c a pound. The average price in Nebraska is only 23c and in Illinois 36c. These are all big hog states, and the price of corn on the farm is a very influential factor in dominating the price of hogs at Chicago.

The average price of hogs last week was \$7.15 at Chicago, but prices broke below that average at the close of the week and showed another decline this week. The movement of hogs continues liberal, with the total at the six leading points last week 453,000 against 424,000 last year. This movement of hogs is naturally an extremely depressing factor as there seems to be no support as the market declines. While the price of hogs has been weak, the price of beef cattle averaged the past week \$7.50, which was the lowest price since March 1915, and the average price of hogs of \$7.15 was the lowest price since January 1916.

The attitude of the packers, according to the general understanding in the trade, is still favorable to lower hog prices, and one of the leading packers was quoted at the close of last week, as saying that prices were still high and hogs at the present time should be selling at 5 to 5½c. This would be a loss of practically 2c a pound from the average of last week.

The domestic movement of products has been somewhat affected by the decline in the prices, and the feeling of apprehension regarding values. Shipments of cut meats from Chicago the past two weeks, have been 20,000,000 lbs. less than for the same time last year, although there was an increase of 5,000,000 lbs. of lard.

Exports showed a rather important decrease, with the total for the week only 7,000,000 lbs. of lard compared with 14,000,000 lbs. last year, and exports of meats 7,700,000 lbs., against 16,500,000 lbs. a year ago. This falling off in the movement abroad is having a considerable influence on the trade sentiment and is possibly

the basis for the decrease in shipments from the large packing points.

The mid-month statement of product stocks showed a further decrease in lard as expected with the total only 13,000,000 lbs., against 15,000,000 lbs. at end of October and 10,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The details of the figures follow:

	Mid-Nov., 1921.	End Oct., 1921.	Mid-Nov., 1920.
Pork, contract, bbls.	375	801	4,057
Lard, regular, lbs.	9,188,000	10,709,000	7,334,000
Lard, other, lbs.	4,080,000	4,521,000	2,661,000
Lard, total, lbs.	13,268,000	15,230,000	9,995,000
Short ribs, lbs.	2,386,000	2,916,000	767,000

The question of the hog movement for the fall and winter and the effect on the movement of prices prevailing is being carefully considered. The figures given by the Bureau of Markets indicate that the supply of hogs in the country is practically the same as last year. With these hogs ready to market, or as they become ready, they must be marketed, as keeping them and adding more weight does not add to their value. This condition means that there will have to be the proportionate movement of hogs to market in view of the supplies on hand.

When the figures of the export the past year are studied, together with the present stocks of products at all points, it is evident that there must be a material increase in the domestic distribution, if there is any important decrease in exports. The distribution of beef and pork products the past year is possibly a guide to what may be the requirements the coming year approximately, unless the retail price of the product is reduced to a point which will increase the domestic distribution enough to make up for any loss in the overseas shipment.

The price of hogs is now less than one-third of the maximum quotations made following the de-control, but the price of the product to the consumer has not decreased in proportion to the decrease in the price of live hogs. With the price of corn down to the figures as shown above, and with the average price in United States only 41c, which average included not only the big hog states where corn prices are very low, but all other states, the feeding costs for hogs is so low, outside of labor and overhead, that there is a great deal of confidence on the part of some that this situation will be reflected in further downward adjustment of values.

PORK—Market quiet and barely steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$25@25.50, family \$30@33, short clears \$22.50@25. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$13.50@14.

LARD—Domestic trade fair, and export interest quiet. Prime western \$9.55@9.65, middle western \$9.30@9.40. New York City 9¼c nominal, refined to the continent 11c, South American 11¼c, Brazil kegs 12¼c, compound at New York 10½c asked in car lots, with unconfirmed reports of sales at 10c.

At Chicago regular lard was quoted at November price, loose lard 5c under November, and leaf lard 9c.

BEEF—The market was quiet and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$24@25.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

What constitutes an acceptable box for dry salt meats under trade rules? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York for the period November 1 to November 15, 1921, were according to unofficial reports 11,438,000 lbs. Grease exports were 188,000 lbs.; tallow 164,000 lbs.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Nov. 10, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales—			Top price selects		
	Week ending Nov. 10, 1921.	Same week ending Nov. 3, 1920.	U. S. money.	Week ending Nov. 10, 1921.	Same week ending Nov. 3, 1920.	U. S. money.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,429	7,299	8,202	\$ 9.25	\$17.50	\$ 9.25
Montreal (P. E. St. Chs.)	3,065	1,464	2,069	9.50	17.25	9.50
Montreal (E. End)	2,495	2,074	1,475	9.50	17.25	9.50
Winnipeg	3,503	2,230	1,715	10.75	16.50	10.75
Calgary	1,049	403	1,465	8.75	18.25	9.90
Edmonton	1,240	247	710	8.75	16.25	9.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note:—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country & Monetary unit—	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on Nov. 17, 1921.
Austria—Krone	2.203	\$0.0004
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0095
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	9	.0109
Denmark—Krone	.268	.1865
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0290
France—Franc	.193	.721
Germany—Mark	.238	.0038
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.9942
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0417
Italy—Lira	.193	.0415
Japan—Yen	.498	.4825
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	4	.0037
Netherlands—Florin	.402	.3515
Norway—Krone	.268	.1450
Poland—Polish Mark	9	.0004
Roumania—Leu	.193	.0080
Russia—Rouble	.515	.721
Servia—Dinar	.193	.0145
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1375
Sweden—Krona	.268	.2340
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1890
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Nov. 12, 1921, with comparisons:

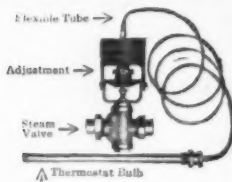
Continent	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ended Nov. 12, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 13, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 12, 1921.
Total	220	1,272	265
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	5,756,000	1,925,800	11,371,500
Continent	603,000	6,004,800	2,104,500
Total	6,359,000	7,930,600	13,476,000
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	4,214,329	1,000	7,334,675
Continent	2,074,702	11,590,700	4,314,643
So. and Cent. Amer.	22,000	.....	22,000
Total	6,311,031	11,591,700	11,671,318

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	220	2,485,000	4,200,631
Boston	.....	828,000	915,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	75,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	22,000
Montreal	.....	3,046,000	1,069,000
Total, week	220	6,359,000	6,311,031
Previous week	45	7,117,000	5,360,287
Two weeks ago	450	7,435,000	9,082,329
Cor. week, 1919	1,272	7,930,600	11,591,700

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 12, 1921:

	1921.	1920	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	53,000	361,400	308,400
Bacon and hams, lbs.	13,476,000	24,472,600	10,996,600
Lard, lbs.	11,671,318	22,251,100	10,579,782



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In hog scalding, hand regulation frequently results in over-scalding or under-scalding, and consequent mutilation of skins. The most constant watchfulness on the part of employees can not prevent such troubles when the temperature is controlled by hand.

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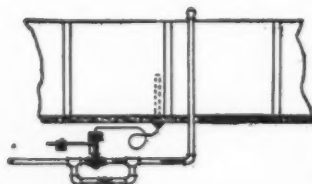
Powers Automatic Regulators maintain the temperature without variation. The sensitive thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water keeps the heat at the proper degree. Powers Regulators are easy to install, do not require further attention, and maintain the proper temperature, thus allowing the employee to devote his entire attention to productive work.

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1441-A)

Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, November 18, 1921.

So far as fertilizer interests were concerned this week, trades in blood were nil. However, a few of the digester tankage manufacturers came into the market and paid up to \$3.35 for high grade ground and \$3.10 for unground delivered Chicago. Sellers are not pressing their offerings on the market for the very good reason that they are using the major portion of their production for animal feeds purpose. Otherwise, prices doubtless would be lower than the following quotations:

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.25@3.35
Crushed and unground	2.85@3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	3.00@3.15
Unground	2.50@2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The trade was as dull and lifeless this week as it was active last week. The few sales consummated were at \$2.75@3.15 for 9 to 12 per cent goods in unground condition, while some low testing and of poor quality sold at \$2.25. The market is around 15@25c per unit ammonia lower than two weeks ago. Manufacturers of digester hog tankage claim buyers are endeavoring to purchase at \$5.00 per ton less than recently, and judging from their indifference it would lead one to believe that prices are due for a break. If such is brought about digester material will have to sell lower, as the spread between the crude and the finished product is now too narrow to permit even a reasonable margin of profit.

	Unit ammonia
Ground, 11½% to 12% ammonia	\$3.10@3.25
Unground, 10% to 11% ammonia	2.85@3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Practically all of the buyers of fertilizer materials withdrew from the market this week, claiming they had filled their immediate needs and did not wish to take on further commitments until they had reasonable assurance of broader outlet. Also they are more or less confident that prices will show a decline, although the sellers do not seem to feel any apprehension of the same. Only time alone will tell who is the best guesser. Some traders feel reasonably assured any excess production of either blood or tankage will find outlet from time to time without detriment to prices. Just at this time buyers on the Pacific coast, below the Mason-Dixon line and in the East are very indifferent, and even though lower quotations are put before them they do not show any interest, especially for shipments this side of January.

	Unit ammonia
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.65@2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.35@2.55
High grade, unground	2.40@2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.15@2.30
Low grade and country rend., unground	1.75@2.00
Bone tankage, unground	2.25@2.35
Hoof meal	2.25@2.35
Liquid stick	2.00@2.15
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

The outstanding feature in this department of the trade this week was the utter indifference of buyers for raw as well as steamed bone, although prices could not be reasonably quoted lower. It was one of those periods when buyers were out of the market temporarily and sellers were not inclined to make any concessions in prices. Dry grinding cattle hoofs sold at \$22 basis Chicago freight, shipment late November.

	Per ton
Raw bone meal	\$26.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@18.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00@22.00

Cracklings.

The demand for cracklings was as good as any time thus far this season, although any effort to advance prices met with utter defeat. Buyers state positively that prices of the finished goods will have to be advanced before the raw materials can be taken in at higher rates without a marked monetary loss.

	Per ton
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$65.00@70.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	55.00@65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

It was surely a dull and lifeless trade in this department this week. Sellers were not pressing any offerings on the market and buyers were decidedly indifferent at the quotations found below:

	Per ton
Calf stock	\$60.00@85.00
Edible pig skin strips	60.00@65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	22.50@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	25.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00@21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	20.00@22.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

No change in either the demand or prices from last week, although a far East order for 200 tons of heavy round shins was noted. However, sellers' ideas were too high to permit trading by the time we went to press.

	Per ton
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@50.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@50.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00

Hog Hair.

The market for hog hair showed considerable pep this week, several round lots changing hands. Coil dried sold largely around 1¼c per lb. f. o. b. production points, with processed winter at 4¼c f. o. b. Chicago. Processed summer is almost unsalable. One seller offered a good grade of winter dyed at 6¼c, but could not interest anyone until late this week.

Pig Skin Strips.

It was a dull and draggy market for pig skin strips this week, buyers bidding prices which the sellers would not consider. Nominally the market is around basis Chicago freight, 4¼c per lb. for prime No. 1's and 3¼c per lb. for government inspected edible No. 2's and No. 3's.

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Nov. 10, 1921, as follows:

	Sales	Top price good lambs
	Week ending Nov. 10, 1920	Week ending Nov. 10, 1920
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	9,281 12,085 12,847	\$8.75 \$12.50 \$8.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	5,338 4,455 4,935	8.00 13.25 8.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,191 3,385 1,412	8.00 13.25 8.00
Winnipeg	1,948 3,087 1,575	8.50 9.50 8.00
Calgary	3,668 2,584 6,208	7.25 10.50 7.25
Edmonton	159 233 237	7.00 9.75 7.00

Thomson & Taylor Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A somewhat better trade in tallow was in evidence the past week and sales were reported of 400 drums of extra tallow at 6½¢, or ¼¢ under the previous sale, together with sales of 500 drums of special loose at 6 cents, or the same price as the previous sale, to local soap manufacturers. It was evident that the soap interests are satisfied with the prevailing levels, and are disposed to take hold as the stuff comes out for sale. There is no disposition, however, to climb for it. The policy pursued is to absorb the cheap stuff, as offered.

The market has been very steady, but could not be called strong. At New York prime city was quoted at 4½¢ nominal, special loose 5¼¢@6¢, and edible 8¢ nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 6@6½¢, packers' prime at 7@7½¢, and edible 7½¢@7¾¢. At Liverpool tallow was quiet and about unchanged, with Australian fine quoted at 45 shillings, and good mixed at 41 shillings. Export interest locally is limited, and export clearances from New York, Nov. 1st to 15th, have been only 164,000 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been more active and weaker, but the volume of trade was not disclosed. However, there were rather free offerings and prices dropped another half cent a pound at New York with sales at 7¼¢. In some quarters the selling was termed liquidation. Buyers appear to be in control, and are only absorbing the offerings on concessions. At New York oleo was quoted at 7¼¢ and at Chicago 7¼¢@7½¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market was dull and steady, but demand was quiet, and the undertone is easier. Offerings are well held, but buyers are not disposed to pay the asked prices. At New York extra was quoted at 12@12¼¢ nominal and at Chicago 11¼¢@11¾¢.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The persistent weakness in pure lard continued to make for a limited demand for lard oil. The undertone was somewhat easier, though offerings were not pressed. Exports of lard oil in September were 272 gallons against 10,994 gallons a year ago. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.02 per gallon, extra winter 92@95¢; extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and No. 2 at 65¢.

NEATFOOT OIL.—The better grades were in demand and prices were a shade firmer. The minor grades were inclined to lag. At New York pure was quoted at 92¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold-pressed at \$1.25.

GREASES.—The market is fairly active, and prices have been rather steady. Offerings are not large, but consumers are showing a little more disposition to hold off, owing to weakness elsewhere in the grease situation. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4¼¢@4¾¢, brown 4¼¢@4¾¢, and white at 6½¢@7½¢. At Chicago a fairly good trade continued with brown at 4@4¼¢, house 4@4½¢, yellow at 4½¢@5¢, and choice white at 7@7¼¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Nov. 16, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 22¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 18¢; 10@12 lbs., 15½¢; 12@14 lbs., 14½¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 16¢; 10@12 lbs., 15¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14½¢; 12@

What are the recognized standards for grading tallows? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

14 lbs., 13½¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 13½¢; 8@10 lbs., 15¢; 10@12 lbs., 15¢; 12@14 lbs., 13½¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14¢; 12@14 lbs., 13¢; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 19¢; 10@12 lbs., 17½¢; 12@14 lbs., 17¢; dressed hogs, 14¢; city steam lard, 9¢; compound, 10½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 18¢; 10@12 lbs., 17¢; 12@14 lbs., 16¢; 14@16 lbs., 15¢; skinned shoulders, 15¢; boneless butts, 20¢; Boston butts, 16¢; lean trimmings, 15¢; regular trimmings, 10¢; spare-ribs, 12¢; neck ribs, 5¢; kidneys, 5¢; livers, 3¢; pig tongues, 11¢; pig tails, 9¢.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Nov. 12, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	Week Nov. 12.	Week Nov. 5.
Steers, carcasses	2,674	2,429
Cows, carcasses	358	517
Bulls, carcasses	27	147
Veal, carcasses	1,931	1,751
Lambs, carcasses	8,491	6,760
Mutton, carcasses	2,042	1,988
Pork, lbs.	581,807	411,920
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,515	2,505
Calves	1,449	1,592
Sheep	6,322	7,892
Hogs	20,516	19,777

	Beef		Pork		Lamb and Mutton		Total	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita, ¹ lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita, ¹ lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita, ¹ lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per million capita, ¹ lbs.
September, 1921	410	3.80	469	4.34	46.2	.43	926	8.56
August, 1921	422	3.91	421	3.90	45.4	.42	889	8.23
Increase or decrease	—12	—11	48	.44	.8	.01	37	.33
Per cent ¹	—2.75	—	11.38	—	1.67	—	4.17	—
September, 1921	410	3.80	469	4.34	46.2	.427	926	8.56
September, 1920	455	4.26	486	4.55	46.4	.435	987	9.25
Increase or decrease	—45	—46	—17	—21	—2	—0.08	—61	—0.9
Per cent ¹	—9.73	—	—3.32	—4.7	—4.3	—18.5	—6.14	—

¹Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 13¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12¾¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 16½¢@17½¢.


Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13¼¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12¾¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12¼¢. Sweet pickled 14@16 lbs. avg., 15¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 14¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 10¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9¾¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¾¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½¢.

INSPECTED MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Apparent consumption of federally inspected meat for the month of September, 1921, compared with August, 1921, and September, 1920, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as follows:



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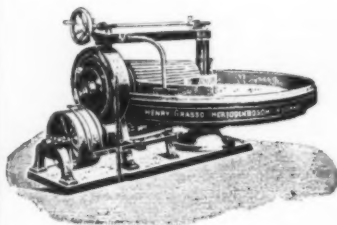
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THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES. (Continued from page 22.)

Rates on Vegetable Oils.—The present rates on vegetable oils, in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, grouped as to points of origin and destination, are to be displaced by distance rates on or before January 5 in accordance with the Commission's decision in No. 11649, *Procter & Gamble Co. vs. Arkansas Central et al.*, opinion No. 7205, 64 I. C. C. 213-18, that the rates are and will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed the mileage scale order.

As a foundation for the scale prescribed by it in this case, the Commission took the scale prescribed by it in *Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association vs. M. K. & T.*, 35 I. C. C. 94, and 39 I. C. C. 797, for application from Oklahoma producing points to Kansas City.

The scale proposed by the complainant began with 8 cents for 10 miles or less. The railroads proposed one beginning with 15.5 for 20 miles or less. Under the scale proposed by the complainant the minimum revenue per car would have been \$48. Under that proposed by the carriers, the minimum per car would have been about \$93, using a 60,000-pound tank carload as an average. The Commission scale begins with 20.5 cents for distances from 90 to 100 miles for single line hauls. It adds 2.5 cents for two or more line hauls up to distances of up to 200 miles, and 1.5 cents for distances over 200 but not more than 400.

Reparation on Soya Bean and Peanut Oil.—In Docket No. 11439, *Swift & Company vs. James C. Davis*, Director General of Railroads, as agent, the Commission has issued an order requiring payment to complainant of \$9,369.79 as reparation on account of unreasonable rates charged for transportation of 93 carloads of solidified soya bean and peanut oil, in bags, from Atlanta, Ga., to various interstate destinations.

Cottonseed Rates in the South.—In Docket No. 12095, *Empire Cotton Oil Company vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company*, Director General, as agent, et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner F. W. McM. Woodrow follows: Rates on cottonseed, in carloads, from points in North and South Carolina to Mina, Atlanta, Ga., found to have been unreasonable to extent that they exceeded the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the act. Reparation awarded.

SOYA BEANS FROM MANCHURIA.

Shipments of soya bean oil from Dairen, Manchuria, during the first six months of 1921 totaled 61,839,467 pounds, reports the American consul there. Dairen is the principal export port in China for soya bean oil. The United States furnished the chief market, taking 15,506,667 pounds during this period, while 15,378,287 pounds were sent to Port Said, Egypt, for transshipment, probably to various European ports.

COTTON OIL OPERATORS MEET.

Trade conditions were discussed at an informal conference last week at Memphis, Tenn., attended by some 75 cottonseed crushers, among whom the larger groups were represented. One of the matters discussed was that of closing the mills for a period with a hope that by lessening the supply of products the market might be improved. But it was decided that as 80 per cent or more of the seed supply had already been purchased and most of that crushed, the voluntary closing of the mills now in progress because of seed exhaustion would achieve the same end.

A scheme of co-operative marketing was also discussed, but the only result was the appointment of a committee to look into it, to report back to another meeting within a week. Just what sort of suggestion, if any, the committee can report is not known and plans are kept in abeyance.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 15, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@2½c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7@7½c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¾@9c lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@11½c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@10c lb.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9½c; soya bean oil, 8¾@9c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 9¼@10c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11¼@11½c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 8@8¼c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12@12½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9@9¼c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8@8¼c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 14¼@14½c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4½@4¾c lb.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Sentiment More Mixed—New York Trading Active—Crude Sparingly Offered—Lard Weak, Other Greases Heavy—Cash Trade Slow—Exchange Rates Strong.

Cottonseed oil future trading on the Produce Exchange at New York continued on a very liberal scale the past week, and the market, after selling down to within a quarter cent a pound for the season's lows for December and January, and registering some new lows for the season in the May delivery, rallied about a quarter cent a pound from the lows. Liquidation appeared to have run its course, and the market developed an oversold condition, bringing about a natural recovery, helped somewhat by the stronger tone in cotton, securities, foreign exchange rates, particularly sterling, and the persistent profit taking by leading refiners who have been short.

The fact that crude oil did not come out from the south freely on the break tended to check the decline, but as far as fundamental conditions within the market itself were concerned, there was no change of importance in evidence. On the decline, the south bought rather freely, particularly Texas, but from other quarters the speculative demand was limited, and profes-

sional longs were disposed to take profits on small upturns, anticipating a more two-sided market.

The betterment in outside conditions, that is, in the other markets, and the possibilities of improvement in the general industrial situation, and the result of the Washington conference, made for more caution in selling on the breaks, but at the same time, the rally in oil again placed the market in the unhealthy position where oil futures were again above the western lard quotations. The oil market was in a position, the same as witnessed a short time ago, when heavy selling developed, owing to the lard situation, and as this condition has not been corrected, many of the shrewd operators did not look for the upturns to get very far.

At the low levels of the week there was more of a disposition to look at the low production possibilities this year, even though the cotton trade in many instances is now figuring on eight million bales of cotton, and the liberal consumption in the face of consistent reports of slow demand for cash oil and compound. Generally the trade expects that the Government cotton seed report will show a disappearance in October of very close to, or slightly more than 200,000 bbls., while some are predicting that the November disappearance will amount to 175,000 bbls., notwithstanding the limited trade.

To have the lard market go down to the season's low point, in face of another decrease of two million pounds in the Chi-

cago lard stocks, bringing the total supply down there to 13,000,000 lbs., notwithstanding the increased hog movement, was sufficient to discourage a good many longs who liquidated during the week.

Tallow sold rather freely for a time at 6c, oleo-stearine declined another half cent to 7¼c, there were sales of crude oil in the southeast at 6¾c, while Texas bleachable was 7c asked. The Texas buying of futures and offerings of bleachable at such low figures was hard to reconcile. It was estimated that one of the leading refiners who had been short in the way of hedges from 100,000 to 150,000 bbls., had taken back practically their entire line.

The open interest in December oil has been materially reduced. One of the big refiners is reported short, and is threatening to deliver the oil on contracts. With the limited demand and no long interest to take care of it, some in the trade fear that it will become a drug on the market, if actually delivered, and force the December to a larger discount under the deferred futures. Most of the other refiners have evened up their position in December, and placed their hedges on the later deliveries. There were rumors that one of the leading compound interests had effected some sales at 10c, but the interest concerned denied the report, and practically all the leading makers were asking 10½c per lb.

In all quarters demand was reported slow. This level compared with Chicago cash lard at one time at around 8½c and

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New York City lard at 9¼c. The unsatisfactory position of compound continues, and only in specific cases is any important volume of trade possible. One of the leading packers during the week came out openly in favor of 5c hogs, while the corn market, notwithstanding a noticeable improvement in export demand, has found it difficult to enhance much in price.

Generally speaking, the lard situation is the damper on oil. It is more than likely that any improvement in this quarter would readily be reflected in cotton oil values, but there is no question but what the lard improvement has to be important, and lard values have to go to a substan-

tial premium, in order to bring about any material sustained demand for oil and its products, and to make possible the holding of upturn.

COTTONSEED OIL—New York transactions:

Thursday, November 10, 1921.

	Sales	Range	Closing
		High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot			810 a 850
Nov.			815 a 825
Dec.	2300	836 816	815 a 818
Jan.	5900	850 830	831 a 833
Feb.			835 a 842
March	7300	875 853	854 a 856
April	1000	872 870	858 a 860
May	9600	892 872	874 a 875
June			880 a 886

Total sales 37,100. Prime Crude S. E., 675 sales.

Friday, November 11, 1921.

Armistice Day—Holiday.

Saturday, November 12, 1921.

	Sales	Range	Closing
		High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot			800 a 825
Nov.			890 a 825
Dec.	1000	818 814	815 a 816
Jan.	6100	832 826	829 a 830
Feb.			834 a 840
March	4500	855 850	851 a 852
April	100	855 855	854 a 856
May	3800	875 871	872 a 873
June			875 a 885

Total sales 15,500. Prime Crude S. E., 675-700.

Monday, November 14, 1921.

	Sales	Range	Closing
		High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot			780 a 825
Nov.			780 a 820
Dec.	6200	815 793	800 a 801
Jan.	6100	830 804	812 a 815
Feb.	100	818 818	817 a 823
March	13,300	853 828	835 a 837
April	1200	856 835	842 a 843
May	7200	875 849	856 a 857
June	200	865 865	865 a 875

Total sales 35,700. Prime Crude S. E., 675-700.

Tuesday, November 15, 1921.

	Sales	Range	Closing
		High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot			775 a 830
Nov.			780 a 825
Dec.	4300	809 798	809 a 819
Jan.	8200	822 805	821 a 822
Feb.			825 a 829
March	6300	845 830	844 a 846
April			850 a 860
May	1000	866 850	865 a 866
June			870 a 880

Total sales 30,400. Prime Crude S. E., 675 sales.

Wednesday, November 16, 1921.

	Sales	Range	Closing
		High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot			790 a 830
Nov.			790 a 830
Dec.	900	821 810	815 a 817
Jan.	7800	833 820	830 a 832
Feb.	1000	838 834	835 a 843
March	6300	858 845	856 a 857
April			860 a 865
May	5100	879 867	875 a 876
June	100	884 884	880 a 890

Total sales 22,600. Prime Crude S. E., 675 bid.

Thursday, November 17, 1921.

Closed 3 points lower to 1 net higher. Sales 15,700 bbls. Prime crude, 6.75c sales; prime summer yellow, spot, 8.20@8.40c; December, 8.13c; March, 8.55c; May, 8.76c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL—New lows were made, with sales of Manila, prompt shipment New York, at 8c, sellers' tanks. The middle west was reported to have bought several cars for November shipment from the coast at 8c. Generally the market was quiet and copra continued about unchanged at 4¼c coast and 4¾@5c New York. Imports of cocoanut for nine months ended September are given by the Government at 136,282,000 gals. against 179,208,000 last year and 204,826,000 in 1919. At New York Ceylon grade in barrels was quoted at 9¼@9½c, tanks coast at 7¾c; Cochin, barrels, 10¼@10¾c, tanks 9¼c, edible 11½@12c.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market continued very quiet, but notwithstanding the light offerings, prices were more or less nominal, partly due to the weakness elsewhere in the oil list. Resale crude was reported offered at 7½c sellers' tanks coast, with buyers' ideas a half cent lower. At New York crude was quoted at 9@9¼c in barrels, blown at 9½c; Pacific coast tanks 7¼@7½c, and deodorized 10¼@10½c.

PEANUT OIL—The market was dull and easier, influenced partly by cotton oil. Southern offerings increased slightly, while Oriental was inactive. According to the Government, September imports of peanut oil were only 17,237 gals. against 863,640 gals. in September last year, showing the effects of the import oil duties. Crude barrels, New York, 10¼@10½c, tanks f. o. b. mill 8@8¼c, refined New York 11¼@11½c, Oriental tanks coast 8¼@8½c.

CORN OIL—The market was easier, with cotton oil a factor. November-December crude was 7½c asked, sellers' tanks, f. o. b. Chicago, or ¼c lower than last week. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 9¼@10c, tanks Chicago 7½c, refined in barrels New York 11@11¼c, and in cases about \$1.13 per gallon.

PALM OIL—Offerings were light and there was no particular feature, excepting the attention given the upturn in sterling. At New York palm lagos spot was quoted at 7½@7¾c, with shipment 7@7¼c, Niger 6c, and imported palm-kernels 8@8¼c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York for the period November 1 to November 15, 1921, according to unofficial reports, were 1,385 barrels. Exports from New Orleans were 1,300 barrels.

FRENCH VEGETABLE OIL TRADE.

The pronounced stagnation of the past few months in the vegetable oil trade at Marseilles has terminated and prices are moving upward vigorously, reports Consul Wesley Frost. Between July 11 and August 3 dried copra rose from 127.50 francs to 165 francs per 100 kilos and hulled peanuts, for oil, from 90 to 125 francs. Even at these prices supplies have been scarce. During the same period copra oil rose from 200 francs to 245 francs per 100 kilos, while peanut oil for manufacturing purposes rose from 250 francs to 305 francs.

An artificial demand, the holding of stocks for speculation, and a campaign by the press resulted in a decline in prices, only interrupted during May and June, 1920. After this decline, prices followed a descending scale, with purchases limited to raw materials in countries of origin. It is said that the stocks which existed have completely disappeared, and that in reality the factories do not possess the supplies normally required to meet current demands. This exhaustion of consumers' stocks has made itself felt by a more active and general demand, resulting in advanced prices.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.

Cottonseed oil was easy on the Chicago market on Saturday, slight declines in prices being recorded. A limited trade was done on Monday and the market was in sympathy with the decline in lard. March closed at 8.33 asked, while May sold at 8.43, both losing one point for the day.

Weakness continued to feature the market on Tuesday. Although the amount of trading increased materially, prices declined to a new low for the season. A fair volume was transacted in May shipment, while March was inactive. Most of the selling was credited to eastern interests, while "shorts" did the buying. Both March and May closed at a loss of 8 points.

Strength in the New York cotton market and prospects that Germany would get a large loan here, led to scattered buying of cottonseed oil at Chicago. May advanced 3 points over the previous day's close. The demand of cottonseed oil tends to be restricted by the low price of lard which checks the consumption of compound.

Trade continued very slow on Thursday and no sales for future delivery were reported. March closed at 8.30 bid and May at 8.41 bid.

Market transactions:**Saturday, November 12, 1921.**

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.45	8.45	8.44	8.44
May	8.45	8.45	8.44	8.44

Monday, November 14, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43
May	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43

Tuesday, November 15, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
May	8.35	8.35	8.31	8.35

Wednesday, November 16, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.35	8.38	8.34	8.38
May	8.35	8.38	8.34	8.38

Thursday, November 17, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30
May	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.41

Friday, November 18, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30
May	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50

SOUTHERN MARKETS.**NEW ORLEANS.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 17, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 6¼ cents f. o. b. all directions. Offerings are light and demand fair. Refined is dull. Meal seven per cent \$32.00; 8 per cent \$34.50. Loose hulls \$6.50; sacked \$9.50; all short ton f. o. b. interior points.

MEMPHIS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil is in better demand, with 6¼ cents bid for Valley. Mills incline to hold. Meal eight per cent is trading at \$35.50; Memphis hulls around \$6.00.

WANTED

Oil mill superintendent. Must be thoroughly familiar with the working of expellers on different oil-bearing seeds. Compensation depends entirely on ability to get results. Payment on a bonus system of production, remaining oil content and operation loss. To the man able to deliver the goods the job should be worth \$6,000-\$7,000 yearly on above basis. No other need apply. Address W-913, care The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

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In connection with this lard separator we are using a smaller one on our tank water before putting it into our Evaporators, this separator has eliminated all hand skimming of tank water boxes and is effectually separating the grease from tank water and we are now operating our entire tank water and Evaporator Departments with one man and recovering more grease from tank water than by the old method.

The writer does not hesitate to recommend your separator to do all you claim for it, and you have my permission to exhibit this letter to any interested parties who may be interested in your Separator.

I am,

Yours truly,
John P. Smith
General Supt.

IF you could get more and better lard,
grease and tallow into the scale tank—
IF you could get more and better lard
and grease from your tankwater—
IF you could be assured that there would
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IF you could eliminate hand-skimming of
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IF you could save labor and save steam—

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were very dull at the week end, notwithstanding fairly liberal hog receipts. Cash trade was slow, but hogs were a shade firmer and grain firmness had influence.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil made further recovery on the bullish government report indicating October consumption at 242,000 bbls., which is considerably more than was expected, showing a consumption of 783,000 bbls. for the three months, against 642,000 for the same time last year. Crude oil was firmer and held at 7 cents. Southeast speculative support was more active with the South, Wall Street and locals. Good buyers' sentiment was mixed. English oil was weak.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, 8.20@8.30c; January, 8.40@8.43c; March, 8.70@8.71c; May, 8.89@8.90c.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 7½c. Oleo oil 12@12½c. Extra oleo oil, 12c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$9.50@9.60; Middle West, \$9.45@9.55; city steam, \$9.00@9.25; refined continent, \$11.00; South American, \$11.25; Brazil kegs, \$12.25; compound, \$10.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Nov. 18, 1921.—Copa fabrique, —fr; copra edible, —fr; peanut fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 88s; shoulders, picnic, —; hams, long cut, 125s; hams, American cut, 138s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 90s; bacon, short backs, 98s; bacon, Wiltshire, 85s; Australian tallow, 41s@45s; spot lard, 80s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Nov. 18, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 40s; crude, 33s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Nov. 18, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 126,436 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, none; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Government reports of the holdings of meats and lard in the United States on November 1, 1921, are reported as follows: Total stocks of meat, 491,000,000 lbs. Dry salt pork, 108,000,000 lbs. Lard, 49,000,000 lbs. Production of lard, October 97,000,000 lbs.

CUBAN MEAT IMPORTS.

Cuban imports of meat products in 1913-14, compared with 1919, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	July, 1913 to June, 1914.	Dec. 1919.
Salted pork, lbs.	19,921,522	24,482,006
Value	\$2,183,689	\$5,825,672
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	4,384,956	5,747,544
Value	\$ 770,165	\$2,152,406
Lard, lbs.	64,811,685	54,422,071
Value	\$6,298,099	\$15,268,415
Bacon (bellies), lbs.	27,411	3,160,385
Value	\$ 5,362	\$ 772,062
Meats, N. O. S., lbs.	1,040,162	4,284,208
Value	\$ 216,881	\$1,452,731

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 17, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	13,100
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	8,000
Swift & Co.	12,000
G. H. Hammond Co.	7,100
Morris & Co.	11,100
Wilson & Co.	10,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	6,600
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	9,500
Roberts & Oake.	5,000
Miller & Hart.	4,800
Independent Pkg. Co.	5,200
Brennan Pkg. Co.	4,900
Others	6,500

Total 104,400

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,282	14,800	14,423
Swift & Co.	6,533	13,700	16,288
Morris & Co.	5,730	12,000	10,812
Wilson & Co.	4,654	11,300	10,005
Anglo. Amer. Prov. Co.	178	9,500	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,867	7,500	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,730	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	5,400 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	.....
5,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	6,100 hogs;	.....	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	8,000 hogs; Western Packing	.....	.....
& Provision Co.	21,600 hogs; Roberts & Oake,	6,000 hogs; others,	14,600 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,614	7,650	2,639
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,246	4,263	2,313
Powder Packing Co.	1,143	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	5,543	6,632	1,411
Swift & Co.	6,212	9,925	2,440
Wilson & Co.	3,734	5,926	2,719
Local butchers	982	780	210

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,730	3,737	3,381
Swift & Co.	4,213	4,635	4,776
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,406	7,676	5,332
Armour & Co.	2,309	5,845	2,985
Dold Packing Co.	838	4,104	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	395	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	3,077	.....
Others	6,813	.....	8,217

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,237	11,944	3,304
Swift & Co.	3,923	3,610	3,661
Morris & Co.	903	212	531
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,329	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	1,468	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	87	805	.....
East Side Packing Co.	241	2,414	.....
Krey Packing Co.	34	.....	20
Hell Packing Co.	34	2,307	.....
Sieck Packing Co.	.....	50	.....
Butchers	844	37,392	3,280

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 12, 1921:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	41,633		
Kansas City	27,527		
Omaha	13,866		
East St. Louis	1,448		
St. Joseph	7,467		
Sioux City	4,184		
Cudahy	833		
South St. Paul	17,925		
Philadelphia	2,515		
Indianapolis	1,912		
New York and Jersey City	8,227		
HOGS.			
Chicago	131,789		
Kansas City	31,610		
Omaha	29,067		
East St. Louis	29,783		
St. Joseph	32,979		
Sioux City	15,372		
Cudahy	15,100		
Cedar Rapids	4,300		
Ottumwa	1,413		
South St. Paul	45,390		
Philadelphia	20,516		
Indianapolis	21,455		
New York and Jersey City	29,077		
Oklahoma City	1,400		
Milwaukee	10,500		
Cincinnati	22,300		
SHEEP.			
Chicago	56,342		
Kansas City	11,815		
Omaha	17,156		
East St. Louis	5,288		
St. Joseph	10,237		
Sioux City	5,438		
Cudahy	412		
South St. Paul	20,417		
Philadelphia	6,322		
Indianapolis	164		
New York and Jersey City	44,164		

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	5,500	1,500
Kansas City	500	500	200
Omaha	300	3,000	.....
St. Louis	300	5,500	300
St. Joseph	100	4,000	400
Sioux City	200	1,500	100
St. Paul	300	500	200
Oklahoma City	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	400	300	.....
Milwaukee	100	300	.....
Denver	500	100	5,000
Louisville	200	1,000	3,000
Wichita	300	100	.....
Indianapolis	800	13,000	400
Pittsburgh	200	3,000	400
Cincinnati	500	3,000	600
Buffalo	400	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	400	2,500	400
Nashville, Tenn.	100	500	.....
Toronto	400	200	400

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	26,000	45,000	39,000
Kansas City	23,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	13,000	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	6,000	12,000	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	3,000
Sioux City	4,500	4,000	5,000
St. Paul	15,500	14,500	18,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	300	200
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	800
Milwaukee	400	500	200
Denver	11,500	1,700	15,000
Louisville	400	1,200	200
Wichita	2,400	400	200
Indianapolis	600	8,000	4,000
Pittsburgh	6,000	11,000	4,000
Cincinnati	4,500	8,500	1,600
Buffalo	4,500	22,000	19,000
Cleveland	1,500	7,000	3,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,100	.....
Toronto	3,100	1,300	2,800

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	43,600	18,000
Kansas City	15,000	14,000	5,000
Omaha	7,500	5,000	13,000
St. Louis	5,000	19,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,200	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,300	3,000	3,000
St. Paul	4,000	14,000	3,500
Oklahoma City	500	400	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	500
Milwaukee	1,000	5,000	600
Denver	3,700	1,000	18,000
Louisville	300	1,200	200
Wichita	1,000	500	.....
Indianapolis	800	13,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	500
Cincinnati	400	5,000	200
Buffalo	100	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	200	3,000	3,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,100	100
Toronto	1,900	1,800	1,400

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	19,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,500	7,500	5,000
Omaha	4,500	6,000	8,000
St. Louis	5,500	19,500	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	9,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,900	6,000	2,500
St. Paul	4,500	7,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	700	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	800	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	5,000	500
Denver	5,500	100	13,000
Louisville	300	1,200	200
Wichita	600	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	14,000	800
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	600
Cincinnati	900	5,500	600
Buffalo	100	2,000	2,000
Cleveland	300	4,000	2,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,300	.....
Toronto	1,100	2,400	2,300

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	47,000	17,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,500	3,500
Omaha	2,300	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,000	9,500	1,000
St. Joseph	1,300	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	5,800	11,000	12,000
Oklahoma City	1,300	800	.....
Fort Worth	1,600	900	800
Milwaukee	1,600	4,500	500
Denver	2,200	1,500	5,600
Indianapolis	800	9,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	4,800	1,200
Cincinnati	1,300	6,000	1,600
Buffalo	100	2,400	1,200

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	31,000	9,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	3,000
Omaha	1,000	4,500	800
St. Louis	800	14,000	1,000
St. Joseph	300	5,000	300
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,700	7,000	700
Oklahoma City	300	200	200
Fort Worth	600	900	.....
Milwaukee	600	3,200	400
Denver	1,000	1,000	2,300
Indianapolis	800	12,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,800	800
Cincinnati	300	6,000	500
Buffalo	200	10,400	8,600

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, November 12, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Jersey City	4,023	6,723	9,427	29,402
New York	824	2,740	10,048	5,305
Central Union	3,380	820	274	9,457
Total for week	8,227	9,283	29,677	.....
Previous week	10,969	10,513	36,484	45,091
Two weeks ago	9,096	13,940	39,312	46,808

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. All packers moved branded hides and some natives to several buyers. Most killers sold well through the month and others only booked goods in salt. Prices were advanced, usually half a cent from figures ruling at the close of last week. A composite detail of the movement involved, 7,000 native steers at 15½¢, made earlier in the week and just coming to light, 15,000 natives at 16¢; 1,800 June to January spreads at 18¢; 8,000 light and extreme Texas at 14¢ and 12¢ respectively, 4,500 butts at 15½¢ and 14,000 Colorados at 14½¢; 20,000 branded cows at 12¢ and 8,000 at 11½¢, made late yesterday. Two packers booked 37,000 hides to their own accounts and two local small packers moved 22,000 October-November all weights at 12½¢. Heavy Texas are still held for 16¢; heavy cows are valued at 15¢ and light cows at 13½¢; buyers don't care to better last prices of 15½¢ on Texas, 14½¢ for heavy cows and 13¢ for lights. Native bulls quoted 9¢; branded bulls at 7½¢@8¢ nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES—Quietness over-spreads the market for country hides, all attention being centered on the business transpiring in the large and small packer situations. Values in country hides are somewhat puzzling. Most buyers are temporarily out of the market and those who are manifesting any interest are talking quite low. Some tanners are seeking low-priced lots of hides in both mixed and aged quality. Demands for stock of the better sort are not as brisk as heretofore. Tanners evidently want to watch the future developments, especially with regard to the leather situation. Dealers as a rule are not pressing for business, believing that a better market is in prospect, especially in view of the relative scarcity of large and small packer hides of similar weight ranges and the wide differences in values of same. Some sellers, however, are forcing their stock on the market, and it is usually sales of this character which are effected from time to time. All weights of seasonable country hides are bringing in a range of 7@8½¢ Chicago basis for quality. First salted lots of all weight hides command 8½¢@9½¢ for descriptions. Heavy steers are priced at 10@11½¢ for quality and descriptions; outside on first salted city butcher stuff; heavy cows and butts are ranged at 7½¢@8¢ for good lots of country hides with the outside lately paid; some lots of city butcher stock brought 8½¢. A little of the interest in buff weights is said to be for the account of sole leather tanners who find branded hides somewhat scarce. Extremes are quoted at 11¢ last paid for good section stuff, practically free of grubs. Ordinary country lots lately sold at 10½¢, which seems to be the ruling ideas of most tanners, and mixed quality hides sold down to 10¢. Aged extremes are quoted about a 9¢ level. Branded country hides are quoted at 6@7¢ flat asked, with buyers talking closer to a 5¢ level. Country packer branded hides are ranged at 8½¢@12½¢ for dates, descriptions and sections; outside on far western steers. Bulls quoted at 6@7¢ for country run; country packer bulls quoted at 7½¢@8½¢; some interest in bulls late for sole leather account and stocks are now well reduced. Glue hides quoted at 3@3½¢.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—No change noted in Twin Cities markets. Heavy hides quoted at 7@7½¢ and light stock at 10@10½¢ last paid. Some lots still held for 11¢. All weight hides range at 7½¢@8¢ last paid for quality. Bulls quoted 5½¢@6½¢ nominal; kipskins 10¢; calfskins at 12¢ lately paid and horse hides \$3.25@3.75 flat f. o. b. asked.

CALF AND KIP quiet and featureless. No interest is manifested in calfskins.

What is the best method of handling hides, and why? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Local first salted city skins last sold at 18½¢; more stock available at that rate and tanners' views are not in excess of 18¢. Packer skins are still in moderately ample supply and 19¢ is asked. Outside city skins range at 17½¢@18¢ for first salted goods, while resalted lots are quoted down to about 14¢; country goods quoted 12@14¢, deacons 90¢@1\$1 for country run; slunks \$1.30 paid again with hairless at 70¢. Kipskins quoted steady at 17@17½¢ for first salted city and packer skins, with some mild interest manifested from time to time; stocks are meager. Outside skins quoted 13@16¢ and countries 10@12¢.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weights are priced at 12@14¢.

HORSE HIDES steady. Renderer hides quoted \$4.25@4.50 asked; mixed country and city stock quoted \$4 lately paid; countries quoted down to \$3.50 and aged stock to \$3 basis.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambs are quiet at \$1.05@1.20 last paid; dry skins, 10@12¢; pickled, \$3.50@4.50; goats, 25@75¢.

HOGSKINS, country run, 15@30¢; rejects half; strips 4¢.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No new business is noted in city packer slaughter, following the confirmed movement in native cows at 12½¢. There is some interest shown in native steers and 15½¢ is reported bid with 15½¢ talked. Killers, however, refrain from making any definite offerings, believing that later prices will be on a higher plane. Spreads last sold at 17½¢. Butts quoted 14½¢ last paid and Colorados 13½¢ on October kill; November stock is talked half cent higher. Bulls quoted 8½¢.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—New developments in the market for small packer hides are few. Stocks are small and killers inclined to talk bullishly owing to better tone to big packer situation. All weight cows and steers quoted about 12½¢ steers alone 13@14¢ paid for quality; bulls and brands 7½¢@8½¢ nominal.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—No new developments are noted in the market for frigorifico steers. The situation is steady to strong in tone and it is said some quiet business is being done with European accounts. Available stocks of frigorifico steers are said to total only 15,000 hides and as but little business has been done with this country in the past two weeks, some quiet movement evidently has taken place to reduce the stocks from their former totals of 25,000 in addition to the intervening slaughter. Last sales reported in standard brands of frigorifico steers were effected at \$53.00@53.125, or approximately 19¢ c. i. f. New York basis. Further offerings are available at \$53.00 Argentine gold. Domestic buyers are not keen to purchase at present, considering American equivalents too high by comparison with domestic values. Better hides are beginning to be noticed in the frigorifico goods and no doubt domestic buyers wish to wait for the strictly prime summer quality hides before paying the advanced rates. There are no new developments noted in the market for spot hides.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. Car N. Y. all weights dating back a year sold at 6¢ flat. Glues half price. Some Jersey all weights sold 6¢ for aged and 7¢ for fresh. Some Penn. all weights sold at

7¢. Car N. Y. state big butcher all weights sold 7½¢ for straight heads, and a car of Eastern all weights brought 7¢ flat. Small car N. Y. state all weights, six months old, sold 5¢ flat. Western all weights are offered at 8¢. A car outside city butcher cows, grub free, sold 9¢ for all weights from first salt. A couple thousand N. Y. state city butcher cows and steers sold 9½¢ flat from first salt. Boston tanners report an unwillingness to operate with any freedom. Best Midwest extremes are top at 11¢ the last sale price. Most sellers still ask 11½¢ in efforts to draw counter bids. Butts are top at 8¢ with most buyers' hides at 7½¢.

CALFSKINS.—No change is noted in the trimmed N. Y. city calfskin situation since the previous movement at \$1.65@2.15 @2.55 for three weights and for heavies alone at \$2.65. Kips quoted \$3.40@50 for light weights and \$4.00 lately paid on heavies. A small lot of Eastern trimmed city skins sold at \$1.10@1.40@1.70 for three weights; most lots held a trifle higher. Country skins quoted down to about 90¢ @1.00 basis for light end. N. Y. city skins are in moderate supply and sellers would welcome interest. Tanners are slow to purchase owing to slow leather sales.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 16.

Under the moderate run of 29,000 head of cattle, the market this week has been a very draggy and indifferent affair. Medium and common offerings predominate and they run mostly to the grassy, warmed-up variety. On matured steers the best cattle that are being received, the selling is around \$8.00@8.25, with the general run of the sales bulking from \$5.00@7.10. It would be hard, indeed, to tell just what strictly good cattle would bring in the small quantity that is being offered for sale, but they doubtless would be disposed of at fairly steady figures. This would be particularly the case for light, well finished yearlings in either straight or mixed lots.

What few Texas and Oklahoma steers that are arriving range from \$4.00@5.50, the top price being paid on some south Texas cattle. In butcher cattle, while the demand is not especially brisk, the tone of the market is not quite so bearish as in heavy beefs. The most of the available yearlings are of the very common variety and have been selling all week at \$3.25@6.50; cows range from \$3.25@4.50; canners and cutters, \$2.25@3.00.

Hog receipts for the period are a little better than 76,000, the quality much the same as has been experienced for the past month. There is a large proportion of light, unfinished hogs in the run. Prices for the week have not changed much. At this writing they are 30¢ under the opening of the period, which was the week's high time. This tone applies particularly to heavy hogs. Light hogs have declined around 15@25¢, while pigs have held to a fully steady basis. The demand continues for shipping weights, due to a heavy run to the eastern packers. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$6.90@7.15; good heavies, \$6.90@7.20; roughs, \$4.75@6.00; lights, \$7.00@7.15; pigs, \$7.25@8.25; bulk, \$7.00@7.10.

Sheep runs this week total 12,500. Mutton sheep are on about a steady basis for the week. Light handy weight ewes are selling at \$3.50@3.75, which indicates a slightly lower market under a week ago. On the contrary, lambs are strong to 25¢ higher. This market is receiving some real good ones and they are going to scale both to the packers and city butchers at \$8.75. The bulk in this department ranges from \$8.00@8.25. Southwestern stock swinging around the \$8.00 mark.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stockyards, Chicago, Nov. 17.

Receipts of cattle locally this week to date, at about 65,000, are practically the same as the like period last week, while the ten-point total, at about 216,000, is 2,500 short of the same period a week ago. As compared with the corresponding period a year ago when the supplies were coming in unusually large volume and when Chicago established a new week's record run, supplies this week show a big decrease, ten markets having received a combined four-day supply at that time of 333,814 head.

The market has been featured by extreme irregularity in prices on practically all grades and classes of steers and has seldom been harder to portray accurately. Yearlings have not earned the big premiums that have recently been accorded them, although the supply of well conditioned light cattle has shown considerable decrease of late. Many yearlings have sold 25 to 50c lower this week and the extreme price depreciation has applied to some of the best available. Occasional sales of strictly good to prime handy and heavyweight long fed cattle have looked higher than late last week, but strength on such kinds has not been general. The run has been freighted with warmed-up and short-fed cattle of value between \$5.75 and \$8.00 and the market on them has defied accurate description. Many of them sold 50c to 75c below prices current the fore part of last week, or around 25 to 50c below last week's closing. Similar declines are shown on the bulk of western grass steers going for slaughter. Declines have been less pronounced on the lighter fleshed kinds, getting more competition from feeder buyers than on fleshier cattle.

The marketing of so many warmed-up and short-fed cattle at a period when feed is abundant and cheap, when they are still subject to competition from western grassers and when much of the dressed product must inevitably be thrown on a market on which poultry will be seasonally popular with consumers, is puzzling the trade. Financial conditions and lack of faith on the part of many producers in the future market are the reasons generally assigned for the liquidation of so many cattle lacking a reasonably good finish.

One load of yearlings reached \$11.50, the week's top, late last Monday. A few other loads have sold up to \$10.75@11.25, and one load of prime 1,191-lb. steers reached \$11.00, but a well bred and well fattened grade of yearlings has sold down to \$9.75@10.25 that on the high spot three weeks' since would have had a conservative quotable value of \$10.75@11.50. An extreme top of \$9.90 was made Tuesday on prime 1,560-lb. bullocks and some 1,450 to 1,555-lb. steers sold during the week up to \$9.60, while \$9.25 was reached Monday by ripe 1,604 to 1,630-lb. bullocks. Numerous loads of plainer quality, long-fed, fat cattle in the 1,400 to 1,600-lb. class, however, have had to sell down around \$7.50@8.25, and a few loads of 1,500-lb. fed steers have dropped below \$7.00. Fairly decent 1,150-lb. killing steers corn-fed for perhaps 60 days, sold downward to \$5.75 or a little below, and bulk of the native steers going for slaughter this week cashed around \$5.75@8.75.

About 11,000 western range cattle reached Chicago the first four days this week. One load reached \$7.00 and others sold up to \$6.25@6.35 on Monday, but a spread of from \$5.00@5.75 has taken the bulk subsequently, with quality mostly common and plain.

The she stock is closing steady to 25c lower than a week ago, most of today's sales

What are the yields in cutting carcass beef, New York or Philadelphia style, compared to the Chicago method? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

being about steady with that time. Supply has been moderate. A spread of from \$3.00@4.25 has taken most of the butcher cows and \$4.00@5.25 the bulk of the killing heifers. A few choice dry-fed heifer yearlings have claimed \$9.00 and choice heavy corn-fed cows have sold in odd lots as high as \$5.50@6.00, but grass cows have had to show high flesh condition to make \$4.25 or better. Cannors sold today largely at \$2.40@2.60, or 10@15c above the week's low spot. Bulls are practically steady with a week ago. Veal calves are about 50c lower for the week with bulk today around \$8.00 and only a few choice up to \$8.50 or better.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date, at 156,000, were 5,000 in excess of last week and 19,000 more than corresponding period last year, and largest for the four-day period since early in February. Ten-market total during the first four days of around 482,000 constituted the largest four-day supply since May, being 22,000 more than same interval the week previous, although 32,000 short of corresponding period last year.

The week started with a decline averaging about 25c and the Tuesday market opened still lower. The average cost of packer and shipper droves that day falling down to \$6.71, the lowest since the latter part of December, 1916, although the market closed 10 to 20c higher that day than it opened. There was some further recovery on Wednesday, but with 47,000 arriving today the average cost promises to make a new low level for the season and in nearly six years.

Demand on eastern shipping account has been the strongest single factor in the market. About 42,000 hogs, or over one-fourth of the receipts, have gone to shippers, compared with 37,000 during a similar period a week ago. The warm weather of the past two days has slowed up demand for fresh pork and a consequent lowering of prices resulted. Most of the local packers bent every effort today to take off a flat quarter, purchasing very few hogs until afternoon and finally compromising on a 15 to 20c decline from the average of Wednesday. The spread of prices today was the narrowest of the season, with the bulk of good and choice hogs at \$6.75@6.85 early, and \$6.70@6.75 late. The market closed today as compared with Thursday a week ago, mostly 40 to 50c lower on butcher hogs and 35 to 40c lower on packing sows.

General quality continued to improve and very few "dopey" hogs arrived. Packing sows are coming heavier in weight and medium weights are becoming scarce. The broad demand for light lights and pigs kept them selling on a higher plane than the older hogs. Pigs were on a steady to strong basis today as compared with Thursday previous.

Despite the material increase in marketings, the Chicago sheep and lamb market gave a good account of itself for the current week until Thursday when a slump usual to the pre-Thanksgiving period first made itself felt. Supplies have consisted mostly of native and fed western lambs, medium to good grades pre-

(Continued on page 39.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 16.

The cattle market remained dull. Eastern demand for beef, which has been extremely small for some weeks past, came

at a time when Chicago was getting a heavy run of northwest grassers and the first big wane of short-fed steers. Lower prices there were reflected at other markets. Here prices today were weak and 50@75c under a week ago. Smaller receipts than expected brought an urgent demand for hogs and prices rose 10@20c. Lambs sold readily at strong prices and sheep were weak.

Receipts today were 6,500 cattle, 7,500 hogs, and 5,000 sheep, compared with 9,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep a week ago, and 9,650 cattle, 13,325 hogs, and 4,100 sheep a year ago.

Trade in cattle this week was the duller of the season. Prices for fat steers sagged 50@75c, and are \$1.50@2.00 lower on the short-fed kinds, and \$1.00 lower on grass fat classes than two weeks ago. Grass fat cattle are in diminishing supply and short-fed kinds are on the increase. The cause of the lower prices was heavy receipts in Chicago. Cows have declined 50c and calves \$1.00@1.50. Average prices are still higher than the low levels in June but the general trade needs a wider outlet for beef before the cattle market will display any stronger tendencies.

Hog prices today rallied 10@20c and the market showed considerable activity. This is the first upturn in prices in the past ten days and indicates that demand for pork continues large. The top price today was \$7.00, bulk of sales \$6.60@6.90. Pigs sold at \$7.00@7.75. Feeders are not able to get all the thin hogs they want.

Native lambs sold up to \$9.00 and western lambs up to \$9.10. Prices were quoted firm. Ewes sold at \$3.25@3.75 and were weak. Feeding lambs brought \$7.90. General trade was active.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16.

Fat cattle prices broke 50@75c this week and short-fed steers are selling lower than at any time since before the war. Receipts have been moderate but the demand has been lacking and bad beef markets in the east have contributed to the general depression. A few choice yearlings and handy weight steers are selling around \$8.75@9.75, and the best of the heavy beefs are bringing \$7.25@8.25, while most of the short-fed and warmed-up steers are going around \$5.50@6.50.

Cows and heifers have shared in the general depression. Choice heifers are quoted up to \$5.50@5.75, and common canners down around \$2.50@2.75, while bulk of the butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$3.15@3.85. Veal calves at \$3.50@8.50, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$2.50@3.50, are as low as they have been any time during the season.

Hogs have been on the toboggan for several days and prices are now 50@75c lower than a week ago. Local receipts have not been at all heavy but the demand from both packers and shippers has been slack and the sharp decline in values largely reflects a heavy decline in prices at eastern markets. Buyers still favor the light and butcher weight loads and are inclined to punish the extreme heavy and rough packing hogs so that the spread in prices is still wide. Today there were 6,500 hogs here and they sold a shade better. Tops brought \$6.75 against \$7.10 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$6.00@6.60, as against \$6.25@7.00 a week ago.

Activity and strength has characterized the market for sheep and lambs and prices steady to a shade stronger than a week ago. Receipts have been light and made up largely more or less of corn-fed stock, the bulk of the western range stuff being on the feeder order. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.85@8.85 and feeder lambs are bringing \$7@8. Yearlings are quoted at \$5.75@6.75, wethers \$4.25@5.25, and ewes \$2.25@4.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Johnson & Persons, Black River Falls, Wis., have sold their ice plant to A. D. Persons.

The City Ice & Fuel Co., San Antonio, Texas, has increased its capital from \$85,000 to \$112,000.

Ernest Wagner, Kendalville, Ind., is installing a new ice plant there, which is to cost about \$20,000.

The new plant of the Harrisburg Ice Co., Harrisburg, Ill., is nearly complete and will be opened about the end of February.

The Alaska Refrigerator Co., Muskegon, Mich., has filed papers extending its corporate life thirty years with an authorized capital stock of \$400,000.

The Delphos Ice Machine Co., Delphos, O., has almost completed the installation

of the new machinery and expects to begin operations about December 1.

The city of New Orleans, La., is contemplating installing a refrigerating plant in Podras market, and any inquiries should be addressed to the mayor.

The city of Luling, Texas, is considering the building of a new ice plant as it has to rely at present on other places for its ice supply.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Co., Atlanta, Ga., is to erect a new ice plant at Murphy avenue and Benjamin street which will cost about \$115,000.

Plans are being completed for the erection of a new cold storage plant for the use of local packers and others at Corsicana, Texas. This will cost about \$100,000.

The Holt Ice & Cold Storage Co., North street, Indianapolis, Ind., sustained a loss

of \$30,000 last week when its plant was damaged by fire. The loss was covered by insurance.

A new cold storage warehouse and refrigerating plant at Green Bay, Wis., to cost about \$100,000, is to be built immediately. The Rudolph M. Hansen Co., West Walnut street, Green Bay, has the work in hand.

Joseph Henson has bought a site fronting on Talman street and Twelfth place, Chicago, Ill., on which will be erected a \$300,000 ice plant which is to be built at once and is expected to be opened about March 1.

The Benton Cold Storage Co., 29 Ward Building, Benton, Ill., has been incorporated at \$100,000 to operate a cold storage and refrigerating plant. The incorporators are Robert R. Ward, R. C. Cluster and William C. Ludwig.

The Automatic Refrigerating and Service Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to do business in Springfield, O., and has bought the business of the Narco Co. at Wapakoneta, which it will move to Springfield.

The Producers' Cold Storage Terminal, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has bought a site and will build on a block bounded by Water, Swanson, South and Bainbridge streets a new ten-story plant, 275x90 feet, which will cost about \$2,000,000.

The Tri-State Ice Manufacturers' Association convention met at Evansville, Ind., last week where discussion was held as to the federal tax as applied to the ice industries, and more efficient methods of service were taken up. The officers are: President, B. King, Springfield, Ill.; vice-president, Harry Loewenthal, Evansville, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, P. J. Cavanaugh, Washington.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

A slow draggy demand for fresh meats prevailed throughout the week, a large percentage of the sales being made on a forced basis. Beef closed with little change and lamb higher for the week, while veal and pork prices declined. Prices for the latter are materially lower than a week ago. Higher temperature with rain by midweek and live hog receipts continuing heavy, had a bearish effect on the pork trade causing many unevenly lower sales towards the week's end.

Supplies consisted largely of medium and good steers with a fair percentage of common bullocks, but few grading choice. Demand was slow, trading was very uneven. The bulk of steers sold from \$12 to \$15, while the better grades sold mostly from \$16 to \$18, with choice yearlings going at \$19. The cow supplies consisted largely of common to medium grades, selling from \$7.50 to \$9.50. Good young handy weight butcher cows sold from \$11 to \$12, but the supply of such kind was limited.

Demand for beef cuts, especially from the boning trade, was very narrow the first part of the week, but showed a slight improvement after midweek. Beef prices have fluctuated to a degree the general averages will show no material changes from a week ago. Under a narrow demand for bologna bulls prices show decline of 75c to \$1 from last week's close. Slight weakness is noticeable in the kosher beef trade, with a \$1 lower top than a week ago.

Cold Storage Insulation

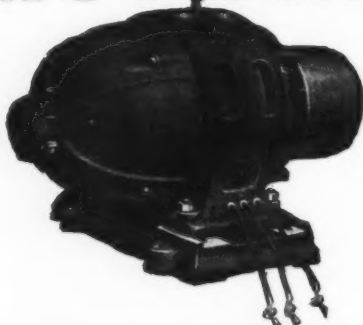
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Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 153 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Howman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
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Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 47 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

With moderate receipts of veal, prices held steady until midweek. With unfavorable weather and heavier receipts of country calves, prices weakened materially on all grades except common. Salesmen are working hard to clean up well this week, as demand next week will center more largely on poultry.

The moderate supplies of lamb met with a fairly good demand warranting advances of \$1 on all grades early in the week. This advance was well maintained to the close.

Ample supplies of mutton were available this week including a fair number of handyweight butcher sheep. Prices have held steady with a week ago.

Heavy receipts of live hogs, soft weather and a slow demand have been bearish influences sufficient to force prices to decidedly lower levels. Supplies have been uneven and rather light for the week's end, owing to cancellation of many western cars. This no doubt has saved the market from further declines.

Compared with last Friday steers and cows steady, bulls 75c to \$1 lower. Veal steady to \$1.50 lower, lambs \$1 higher and mutton unchanged. Pork loins generally \$4 lower, shoulders 50c to \$1.50 lower, picnics \$1 lower, Boston butts steady to \$1 lower, spare ribs steady. With poultry decidedly lower and demand for that seasonable commodity special efforts are being made to reduce all stocks of fresh meats to the minimum, with prospects of a light carryover of beef and veal, and other meat well disposed of.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

dominating, and meager arrivals only of feeder lambs. As was the case during the two previous weeks, prices fluctuated slightly, in keeping with the variations in volume of supplies, but with no appreciable net gain or reduction, but the past two or three days of high temperatures and the natural aversion of packers to steady prices on the hoof for stock which when dressed will be marketed just at the time the consuming public has its attention fixed on turkey and other fowl, combined to force sharp recessions on the last two days.

Fat lambs and yearlings Thursday sold around 25c lower than a week ago or 40c or more under the high time early in the week. Fat sheep have suffered still more punishment and are a good 50c below a week ago and 50 to 75c under the high time. Choice fed western lambs went to shippers last Friday, and Tuesday of this week up to \$9.40 and the bulk of the good and choice native and fed western lambs those two days landed within the range of \$9.00@9.25 and \$8.75@9.25, respectively. Thursday's extreme top was \$9.00 with bulk of good and choice grades from \$8.50@8.75.



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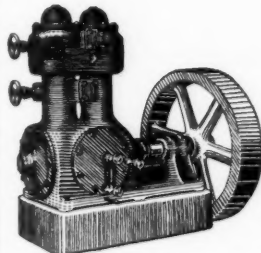
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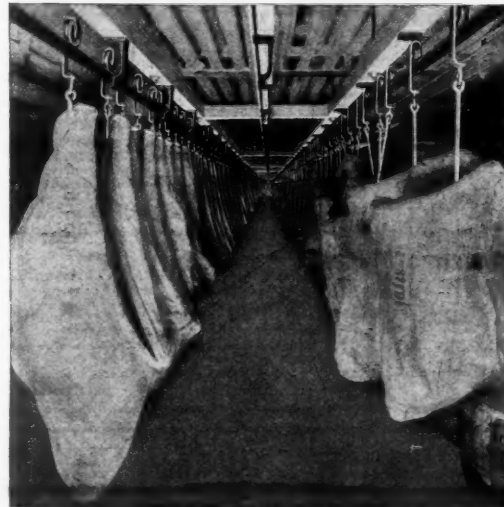
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Chicago Section

Fred Dryfus of Lafayette, Ind., paid a visit to Chicago during the past few days.

Pendleton Dudley, eastern director of the Institute, came on from New York this past week.

Charles Adams, superintendent of J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, has been in town recently.

T. G. Crane of the Airoblast Corporation, Chicago, left this week for a visit to Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

C. A. Pemberton, manager of the by-products department of the William Davies Co., Toronto, Canada, was a visitor in the city this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 33,147 cattle, 94,163 hogs, and 44,336 sheep.

Joseph Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O., and a director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was in Chicago the end of last week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 12, 1921, for shipments sold out, ranged from 7.00 to 19.00 cents per pound; average 11.57 cents per pound.

Excitement pervaded Swift headquarters at the Yards this week over the news that "Dick" Howes had landed at New York last Saturday after three years spent on the Continent, principally in Germany. Arrangements were made for the services of an interpreter upon his arrival here.

Richard Wildridge, a well known packinghouse engineer of Sydney, Australia, was in Chicago this week in the course of an American tour. Mr. Wildridge was much interested in various features of American packinghouse construction and

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operation, particularly in the smaller plants.

Packers were busy this week consulting with their employees over the proposed reduction in wages. Co-operation with the new employees' organization is expected to bring about more satisfactory results for all concerned than the old feuds with the unions. It is said employees have been surprised at the moderate proposals of the packers.

While New York City retailers are preparing to boycott Thanksgiving turkeys because of the high prices asked by producers, the Chicago trade predicts moderate prices. Local retailers are expecting to ask about 50 cents for turkeys for Thanksgiving, though they say chickens, ducks and geese will be somewhat higher than a year ago.

Labor union papers have published a statement that the Iowa Packing Company at Des Moines had made an agreement with the unions as to wages. President Fred Fuller states that this is untrue; his company has not recognized these unions at any time. It has made an agreement with its own employees, however, under which common labor gets 38 cents, and all other labor accepts a reduction of 5 per cent.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 12, were as follows:

	Last week.	Last year.
Cured meats	15,744,000	25,116,000
Lard	9,720,000	8,283,000
Fresh meats	29,817,000	25,491,000
Pork	5,294	1,568
Canned meats.....	16,263	20,805

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,112,000 lbs.; lards, 796,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 9,495,000 lbs.; pork, 796 bbls.

S. A. McArthur of Liverpool, England, sole representative in that country of the Western Packing & Provision Company, was a visitor to Chicago this week. Otto

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Blaurock was busy extending the freedom of the city to the distinguished guest, in testimony of his appreciation of the efficient service rendered by Mr. McArthur as foreign representative of the company. Largely increased business in Great Britain is looked for as a result of this teamwork.

HIGHFLIER TURKEY FOR HARDING.

The Harding Girls Club of Morris & Company, Chicago, are sending the first turkey ever shipped by airplane, as a Thanksgiving present to President Harding at Washington. The turkey is Supreme No. 2, an Illinois bronze turkey, and weighs 39 pounds. He has been fattened on chocolates and choice tit-bits, and follows his predecessor, Supreme No. 1, who was sent by the Morris girls' club to President Harding at Colon, Panama.

The Harding Girls Club of Morris & Company was organized during the last presidential campaign and has been an active and thoughtful club ever since. One evidence of thoughtfulness is seen in the fact that realizing the chilly weather would be hard on the gobbler in his travels, the girls have protected the bird by a very attractive black and gold sweater coat. It is hoped by the club that Supreme No. 2 will by his dramatic flight prevail upon the disarmament conference to call a truce in the killing of turkeys for the next ten years.

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

Stocks of provisions, Chicago, on November 14, 1921, according to reports to The National Provisioner, were as follows:

	Nov. 14, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Nov. 14, 1920.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '21, bbls.	375	780	342
Mess pork made Oct. 1, '19, to Oct. 1, '21,		12	3,715
P. S. lard made since Oct. 1, '21, lbs.....	2,610,867	1,597,211	2,437,408
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, '20, to Oct. 1, '21,	6,571,111	9,111,445	4,896,758
Other kinds of lard.....	4,079,530	4,521,435	2,661,090
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '21,	56,249	13,312	50,949
Short rib middles made prev. Oct. 1, '21, lbs.,	2,300,470	2,902,442	715,710
Ex. Sh. Cl. middles made since Oct. 1, '21, lbs.,	189,622	220,934	228,854
Ex. Sh. Cl. middles made previous Oct. 1, '21, lbs.,	407,932	491,260	44,987

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Packinghouse Reminiscences

Tales of the Early Days in Chicago's Beef Killing Business

By John Neil Carbray.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the 13th of a series of anecdotes of the old days in "Archer Road" and elsewhere in the beef killing district of Chicago, written by an old-timer who grew up as a boy in the cattle-killing gang and later became one of the champion beef butchers of his day. He is now an inspector in the employ of the federal government. His acquaintance includes pretty nearly every famous character of the early days of the packing business in Chicago, and his reminiscences should be read with interest by those who recall the old days or who would like to hear about them. The author prepared this series of articles especially for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Inventing Ways to Reduce Cost.

There was hardly a week passed but someone in the various packinghouses invented some device or contraption whereby the packers could produce more in less time or reduce the cost of manufacture. Prior to the discovery of the perforated needle to pump hams, shoulders, bellies, etc., it was customary to make an incision in the shank of the ham, then pack it with saltpetre and salt with a round stick. This was considered an expert job, and the men who did this work were paid good wages. In those days it took from 85 to 90 days to cure a 24-lb. ham; today that ham can be smoked in from 30 to 35 days by forcing the cure.

The perforated needle is considered by all the packers a great innovation and the last word in efficiency. They also cut down the time on curing dry salt meats to one-third the time. There was no limping or stalling on the job in those days. Everyone had their shoulder to the wheel and was pushing hard.

Somewhere about the middle eighties one of the Underwoods of the Underwood Packing Co. discovered the now well-known primal parts of pork cuts, the "Cally" and pork butt (regular with blade in) and boneless butt (with blade out). Up to that time, the 12 or 14 pound square cut shoulder, while it was a popular cut in the cold weather in either fresh or cured condition, flooded the packers' cellars in warm weather, as there was no demand for this cut. Where no ice was used it was a drug on the market.

When Mr. Underwood conceived the idea to cut the pork shoulder in half, he popularized two primal parts of the American hog that will go down to the end of time. The "California ham" and "pork butt" are two very popular cuts and are within the means of every working man's purse.

A few years later the pork loin pulling knife was discovered. This knife was pat-

terned after the cooper's drawing knife and bent to the shape of the loin. It does the work better, smoother and cleaner and five times as fast, for a man using this knife could take out five loins while a good man in the old way would take out one. Things were moving swiftly in Packingtown. Team work and good common sense were working together. That combination is hard to beat any time, anywhere.

Ring Method for Killing Sheep.

There was no let-up in the endless search for new devices to further the progress of the packing industry in all departments. The sheep killing was steadily growing. The old method of each butcher dressing his sheep complete by piece work was inadequate; it was too slow.

Someone in this new eastern concern conceived the idea of a sheep ring with hooks, say, 40 hooks. That meant 40 sheep. The bigger the ring the more hooks; consequently the more sheep could be killed. This method was simple enough and inexpensive and brought results. Men were paid according to their ability and the work they did.

This new method of dressing sheep in the ring, the men following one another all day long, reminds the writer of the idiot who escaped from the insane asylum by scaling the walls and jumping down, and chased a pedestrian who was passing at the time. The poor man ran for his life, the "nut" after him. Finally the gasping pedestrian arrived at his garden gate, exhausted and collapsed.

The idiot rushed up, tagged the exhausted man, saying, "You're it; now you chase me awhile."

This method was considered the last word in efficiency. Thousands of sheep were slaughtered by this method daily, where only hundreds were dressed in the old way. The ring method remained in vogue until the endless chain system was introduced, which is the system in use at the present time. The capacity ranges from 600 to 1,000 sheep per hour.

The endless chain system is a wonderful improvement in the packing industry. Take the hog killing, for instance, in one of the big houses. The capacity is 1,000 hogs per hour. In the other houses they vary from 300 to 700 per hour. When it is necessary to speed up the kill per hour all that is required is to turn the crank which increases the speed of the chain; throw in a man here and there along the line and the moving chain does the rest.

Double Cattle Killing Beds.

After the packers installed the new method of knocking the cattle in the ketch pen and dumping them on the floor, it

necessitated hog-sticking the cattle while hanging on the rails and keeping from 3 to 4 runs of cattle ahead of the butchers so they could bleed out properly. It was found that the speed which they expected did not materialize. It was not the men's fault, but lay in the construction and laying out of the beds. The question was discussed at some length.

It was finally decided that the single beds be abolished, as it was too slow. It had served a purpose in its day, but the times and progress demanded a change.

So the double beds were installed, which cannot be surpassed for a piece of mechanical and engineering skill. That brought results up with a jerk. For illustration, the first line is where the cattle are dropped; floormen skin them on the floor, preparing them for the first hoist on the second line. When the bullock is hoisted to the second line, the hide is removed and the bullock is split. Then the bullock is hoisted to the rail, hung off, and shoved back across the gutter out of the way. As soon as the bullock is shoved back, another takes his place from the first line, and, while this is being hoisted to the second line, another one is dropped from the rail to fill the vacancy. Perfection is the word; there are no more waits. The capacity of 16 double beds is from 1,800 to 2,000 cattle per a 10-hour day.

After this system was inaugurated, to the uninitiated it was a wonderful sight to see from 180 to 200 cattle per hour, and a finished product enter the coolers in one long, endless procession, set up, chilled, the beef prepared for its long journey eastward in refrigerator cars.

When the packinghouses in Bridgeport were abandoned, it drove all the Jews out to the yards. All the packers were killing kosher cattle. Each house had its corps of rabbis to kill cattle for the various Jewish butchers according to the Jewish rites.

(To be continued.)

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

INK
MEAT BRANDING
INK

HAY INK MFG. CO.
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country. STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM. Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

Results Tell the Story

For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				\$14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.				9.00
Jan.	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.42½
Mar.	8.72½	8.72½	8.65	8.67½
May	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.				7.22½
May				7.50

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.40	8.40	8.25	8.27½
Mar.	8.72½	8.72½	8.45	8.47½
May	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.10	7.10	7.07½	7.07½
May				7.47½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.25	8.35	8.17½	8.35
Mar.	8.47½	8.55	8.40	8.55
May	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.05	7.05	6.95	7.05
May	7.35	7.47½	7.30	7.47½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.27½	8.30	8.20	8.25
Mar.	8.60	8.60	8.45	8.50
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
May	7.40	7.45	7.35	7.45

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.20	8.30	8.17½	8.25
Mar.	8.52½	8.52½	8.47½	8.47½
May	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.				7.00
May	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.				14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.60
Jan.	8.27½	8.37½	8.27½	8.35
Mar.	8.50	8.57½	8.50	8.57½
May	8.70	8.77½	8.70	8.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.				7.02½
May				7.40

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 7	25,392	3,744	49,064	26,315
Tuesday, Nov. 8	14,182	3,062	46,385	18,532
Wednesday, Nov. 9	13,580	2,121	18,323	18,888
Thursday, Nov. 10	12,676	4,061	36,979	15,633
Friday, Nov. 11	3,165	815	24,211	7,104
Saturday, Nov. 12	1,000	100	5,000	1,000
Total this week	88,930	14,444	179,962	87,472
Previous week	52,982	12,187	148,715	97,443
Year ago	89,725	15,169	157,766	104,733
Two years ago	92,921	14,470	206,288	151,589

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 7	4,303	375	10,530	2,461
Tuesday, Nov. 8	4,648	67	9,358	5,255
Wednesday, Nov. 9	6,567	77	7,581	11,222
Thursday, Nov. 10	7,263	183	9,727	4,716
Friday, Nov. 11	4,122	140	8,977	6,976
Saturday, Nov. 12	400	50	2,000	500
Total this week	27,303	892	48,173	31,130
Previous week	20,233	761	39,225	29,385
Year ago	31,172	2,073	16,002	43,399
Two years ago	39,503	1,404	11,471	54,886

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Nov. 12, 1921.

	1921.	1920.
Cattle	2,402,756	2,621,391
Calves	664,661	660,940
Hogs	6,806,102	6,225,591
Sheep	4,163,357	3,422,035

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Nov. 12	587,000	24,007,000
Previous week	587,000	24,007,000
Cor. week, 1920	575,000	24,015,000
Cor. week, 1919	640,000	26,416,000
Cor. week, 1918	730,000	26,097,000
Cor. week, 1917	633,000	22,062,000
Cor. week, 1916	593,000	25,767,000
Cor. week, 1915	656,000	22,473,000
Cor. week, 1914	492,000	19,844,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Nov. 12, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	258,000	445,000	198,000
Previous week	197,000	370,000	217,000
1920	312,000	424,000	265,000
1919	332,000	480,000	325,000
1918	316,000	593,000	265,000
1917	329,000	497,000	173,000
1916	368,000	720,000	293,000
1915	213,000	482,000	273,000
1914	141,000	462,000	235,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Nov. 12, 1921, comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921	7,068,000	18,725,000	10,447,000
1920	9,044,000	19,021,000	9,736,000
1919	10,465,000	21,426,000	12,518,000
1918	11,206,000	21,101,000	10,695,000
1917	9,727,000	17,917,000	8,771,000
1916	8,081,000	20,849,000	10,244,000
1915	6,898,000	16,923,000	9,753,000

Calves counted as cattle at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Nov. 12, 1921:

Armour & Co.	14,800
Argo-American	9,500
Swift & Co.	12,700
Hammond Co.	7,500
Morris & Co.	12,000
Wilson & Co.	11,300
Boyd-Linham	8,000
Western Packing Co.	21,600
Roberts & Onke	6,000
Miller & Hart	5,300
Independent Packing Co.	6,100
Brennan Packing Co.	5,400
Wm. Davies Co.	2,700
Others	14,600
Total	138,500

Previous week	105,200
Year ago	146,800
Two years ago	188,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Nov. 12	\$7.50	\$7.15	\$4.10
Previous week	7.70	7.60	4.00
Cor. week, 1920	12.10	13.00	6.30
Cor. week, 1919	15.50	14.60	8.00
Cor. week, 1918	15.10	17.62	9.00
Cor. week, 1917	10.90	17.45	11.15
Cor. week, 1916	10.15	9.60	8.10
Cor. week, 1915	8.65	6.40	5.70
Cor. week, 1914	8.90	7.45	5.50
Cor. week, 1913	8.15	7.75	4.40
Cor. week, 1912	8.00	7.75	3.95
Cor. week, 1911	6.75	6.35	3.40

*This week's average price of good beef cattle is lowest since March, 1915, and hogs lowest since January, 1916.

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.

Prime steers	\$9.00@10.25
Good to choice heavy steers	8.00@ 9.50
Fair to good steers	6.00@ 8.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@11.35
Feeding steers	5.00@ 6.50
Heifers	5.00@ 8.75
Fair to good cows	3.50@ 5.00
Good to choice cows	5.00@ 6.00
Canners	1.75@ 2.50
Cutters	2.75@ 3.50
Bologna bulls	3.00@ 3.50
Heavy calves	3.00@ 6.00
Good to choice calves	5.50@ 9.00

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$6.50@ 7.00
Medium weight butchers	6.40@ 6.85
Heavy butchers, 275-325 lbs.	6.25@ 6.80
Fair to fancy light	6.50@ 7.25
Heavy packing	6.00@ 6.50
Rough packing	5.50@ 6.10
Pigs	5.50@ 8.00

SHEEP.

Good to choice lambs	\$7.50@ 9.00
Feeding lambs	6.00@ 8.40
Cull lambs	4.00@ 6.50
Yearlings	5.00@ 7.00
Wethers	3.50@ 5.50
Ewes	2.00@ 4.50

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19
Chuck roast	22	18	10
Steaks, round	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	28
Steaks, flank	30	25	13
Beef stew, chuck	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless	25	20	10
Corned plates	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Dec.
Hindquarters	30	20
Legs	33	25
Stews	15	12½
Chops, shoulder	22	18
Chops, rib and loin	40	25

Mutton.

Legs	18	15
Stew	10	10
Shoulders	15	15
Chops, rib and loin	30	30

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.	@24
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.	@23
Loins, whole, 14 and over	@19
Chops	@27
Shoulders	@15
Butts	@18
Spareribs	@12½
Hocks	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered	@12

Veal.

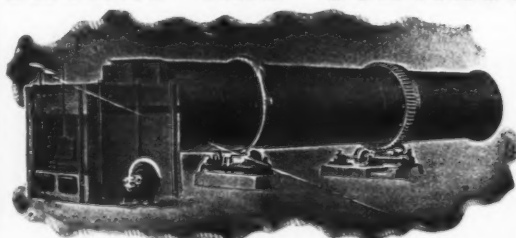
Hindquarters	25	@30
Forequarters	15	@20
Legs	28	@38
Breasts	16	@20
Shoulders	12	@25
Cutlets	12	@45
Rib and loin chops	12	@38

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 3¼
Shop fat	@ 1¼
Bones, per 100 lbs.	@25
Calf skins	@15
Kips	@12
Deacons, each	@80

Do you know how to build your hide pack to avoid shrinkage and keep your hides in No. 1 condition? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Pack-er's Encyclopedia."

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Saves Time In Drying Tankage
Satisfies Board of Health

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120 Liberty Street

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NEW YORK CITY

We guarantee to eliminate tank house odors satisfactory to you and to Board of Health

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Nov. 19.	Cor. week 1920.
Prime native steers	18 @19	26 @27
Good native steers	17 @18	23 @25
Medium steers	10 @16	19 @22
Butters, good	10 @16	20 @25
Cows	7 @11	11 @15
Hand quarters, choice	12 @25	17 @37
Fore quarters, choice	12 @12	18 @34

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	@30	@55
Steer Loins, No. 2.	@28	@48
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	@40	@68
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	@38	@66
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@25	@40
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	@24	@36
Cow Loins	12 @20	18 @28
Cow Short Loins	16 1/2 @25 1/2	23 @29
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	10 @10	17 @17
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@19	@36
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@17	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	@15	@23
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	@9	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	@12	@23
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	@11 1/2	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@10	@18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@8	@16
Cow Rounds	@9	14 @17
Cow Chucks	@6	@10
Steer Plates	@8	@12 1/2
Medium Plates	@7 1/2	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	@16	@23
Briskets, No. 2.	@12	@16
Steer Navel Ends	@5	@11
Cow Navel Ends	@5	7 1/2 @9
Pork Shanks	@4 1/2	7 @8
Hind Shanks	@6	6 @7
Rolls	@18	@24
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.	@55	@65
Strip Loins, No. 2, boneless.	@45	@55
Strip Loins, No. 3	@12	@20
Sirloin Butts, No. 1	@30	@45
Sirloin Butts, No. 2	@28	@35
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	@20	@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@75	@70
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@60	@65
Rump Butts	@17	@25
Flank Steaks	@20	@20
Boneless Chucks	@8	@8
Shoulder Clods	@15	@20
Hanging Tenderloins	@8	@14
Trimnings	@8	8 @14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	7 @9	13 @14
Hearts	3 1/2 @6	8 @9
Tongues	25 @30	58 @63
Sweetbreads	27 @30	58 @62
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @10	9 @11
Fresh Tripe, plain	@4	10 1/2 @11
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@5	10 1/2 @12 1/2
Livers	8 1/2 @10	8 1/2 @9
Kidneys, per lb.	@8	

Veal

Choice Carcass	@16	@17
Good Carcass	@12	@15
Good Saddle	@18	@23
Good Backs	@10	@15
Medium Backs	@8	@16

Veal Product.

Brains, each	7 @9 1/2	13 @14
Sweetbreads	54 @60	58 @63
Calf Livers	29 @38	33 @39

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	@20	@27
Medium Lambs	@18	@25
Choice Saddle	@24	@32
Medium Saddle	@15	@30
Choice Fores	@15	@22
Medium Fores	@14	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@30	@22
Lamb Tongues, each	@18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@28	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	@7	@12
Light Sheep	@9 1/2	@15
Heavy Saddle	@9	@16
Light Saddle	@12	@20
Heavy Fores	@7	@10
Light Fores	@17	@14
Mutton Legs	@14	@22
Mutton Loins	@9	@20
Mutton Stew	@5	@10
Sheep Tongues	@18	@18
Sheep Heads, each	@10	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@14	@26
Pork Loins	@17	@31
Lean Lard	@10	@22 1/2
Tenderloin	@54	@65
Spare Ribs	@12	@20
Butts	@14	@26
Heads	@10	@20
Trimnings	@18	@18
Extra lean trimmings	@13	@24
Tails	@10	@17
Snouts	@8 1/2	@14
Pigs' Feet	@7	@14
Pigs' Heads	@10	@10
Blade Bones	@9	@9
Blade Meat	@12	@16
Cheek Meat	@8 1/2	@11
Hog Livers, per lb.	@6	@7
Neck Bones	@4	@7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@11	@21
Pork Hearts	@5	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@6	@7 1/2
Pork Tongues	@12	@25
Stin Bones	@9	@18
Tail Bones	@9	@10
Brains	@11	15 @16
Black fat	@12	@21
Hams	@17	@22 1/2
Culms	@11	@20
Belts	@16	@26

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna	@13 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@13 1/2
Choice Bologna	@14
Frankfurters	@20
Liver Sausage	@17
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork	@18
Minced Sausage	@16
New England Style Sandwich Sausage	@14
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@17
Oxford Lean Butts	@29
Polish Sausage	@15
Garlic Sausage	@15
Country Smoked Sausage	@17
Fresh Sausage	@19
Pork Sausage, bulk	@17 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@21
Luichon Roll	@16
Delicatessen Link	@16
Ox Tongues, Jellied	@39
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf	@17
Loin Roll, cooked	@39

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@39
Beef Casings, Salsami	@37
Italian Salami (new goods)	@41
Capri	@33
Holsteiner	@23
Peppetoni, long links	@20
Farmer	@30

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.65
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @10.15
Pork, link, kits	@ 1.82
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @10.50
Polish Sausage, kits	@ 1.80
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @10.50
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.70
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @9.75
Blood Sausage, kits	@ 1.70
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @9.75
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @9.00
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels	46.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 15.00	
Roast beef	2.25	3.25	15.00	
Roast mutton	2.40	4.75	16.50	
Sliced dried beef	\$2.35	4.50	12.00	
Ox tongue, whole	2.35	3.90	8.00	29.00
Lunch Tongue	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Corn beef hash	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Roast beef hash	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Hamburger steak with onions	1.50	2.35	4.50	
Vienna style sausage	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Luncheon sausage	1.20			
Breakfast Sausage	2.00	3.50		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.00	

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@23.00
Plate Beef	@20.00
Rollettes	@24.00
Rump Butts	@24.00
Mess Pork	@24.00
Clean Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@28.00
Bean Pork	@20.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tax.	@13 1/2
Pure Lard	@11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@11 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil	@11 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c over tierces; 1/2 c over tierces; 3/4 c over tierces; 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c to 1 c over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6 natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	@21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	@21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	@16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@21

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	@13.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@13.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@12.75
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	@13.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@11.75
Fat Packs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@10.25
Fat Packs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@10.50
Back Packs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@10.50
Extra Short Clears	@10.50
Extra Short Ribs	@10.50
Short Clears	@11.50
Butts	@9.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Skinned Hams	25 @20 1/2
Regular Hams	25 @27
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.	@14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	28 @35
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 8 @ 7 avg.	@22 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@22 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@49
Dried Beef Knuckles	@42
Dried Beef Outsides	@26
Dried Beef Sets, best	@44
Skinned Rolled Hams	@60

Regular Boiled Hams	@34
Boiled Calas	@27
Cooked Loin Rolls	@38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set	@25
Beef Rounds	@38
Beef Middles, per set	@95
Beef Bungs, per piece	@21
Beef Weasands	@15
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	@1.75
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.	@1.25
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	@1.1
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	@1.75
Hog Middles, per set	@19
Hog Bungs, export	@21
Hog Bungs, large	@15
Hog Bungs, medium	@11
Hog Bungs, narrow	@7
Hog Stomachs, per piece	@5
Imported wide Sheep Casings	@0
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	@0
Imported medium Sheep Casings	@0

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit
Ground dried blood	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Enground and crushed blood	2.85 @ 3.15
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.50 @ 3.15
Hoofmeal	2.25 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%	2.65 @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 14% to 30%	2.40 @ 2.50
Crushed and enground tankage	2.00 @ 2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 24.00
Enground steamed bone	16.00 @ 18.00
Enground bone tankage	12.00 @ 14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

	Per Ton
No. 1 horns	\$235.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black	25.00 @ 30.00
Horns, striped	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white	45.00 @ 50.00
Grinding hoofs	22.00 @ 24.00
Round shin bones, heavies	65.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, lights	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	60.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, lights	50.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, heavies	65.00 @ 75.00
Thigh bones, lights	60.00 @ 70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles	23.00 @ 25.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	@ 8.60
Prime, steam, loose	@ 8.00
Leaf	@ 9.00
Compound	@ 10.75
Neutral lard	12 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/4
Grease, yellow, loose	5 @ 5 1/4
Grease, A, white, loose	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 @ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 10
Linseed, loose, per gal.	7 @ 7 1/4
Corn oil, loose	7 @ 7 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller, tank, f. o. b. coast	nom. 7 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice country	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers' Prime	5 @ 5 1/4
Packers, No. 1, loose	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Packers, No. 2	4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A," loose	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B," loose	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Bone naphtha extracted	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
House	4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Pigs' foot grease	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Carriage grease, loose	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, dynamite	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
Glycerine, crude soap	8 @ 8 1/2
Glycerine, candle	9 1/2 @ 10

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized, pkgs.	11 @ 11 1/4
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	3 1/2 @ 4
P. S. Y., soap grade, loose	7 @ 7 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65 f. o. b. Tex.	4 @ 4 1/4
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Hydrogenated oil	nom. 10

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.45 @ 1.47 1/2
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @ 1.65
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.65 @ 1.67 1/2
Red Oak Lard Tierces	2.00 @ 2.02 1/2
White Oak Lard Tierces	2.15 @ 2.20
White Oak Ham Tierces	@ 2.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@ 7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@ 8 1/2
Bags	@ 8 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads	@ 5
Bbls.	@ 4 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads	@ 5 1/4

Retail Section

Prime Cuts

"WE'RE NOT HOGS."

A butcher in the East who wanted to impress on the public the fact that his prices were lower than war-time prices used a novel way to do it and one that can well be used by others in the same line.

He secured a life-sized figure of a hog made of some sort of papier mache, on which was lettered the following:

WE'RE NOT HOGS!

OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
THAN EVER.

He stationed this "hog," which was painted black, at the entrance of his store but far enough out on the sidewalk so that it was very prominent. Needless to say it attracted attention, and so did his prices.

THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

Following is the twenty-first set of six questions in a series published by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER under the title of "The Business Quiz," containing points of interest to every business man:

Question No. 1.—If a retailer does a yearly business of \$50,000 on an average stock of \$5,000, how many times a year does he turn same, assuming the merchandise is marked at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on cost or 50% on selling price?

Question No. 2.—What are the three usual and most approved methods of determining the rate of "turnover"?

Question No. 3.—If goods cost \$1.50 and you wish to make a gross profit of 25%, what must you mark the merchandise to sell for at retail?

Question No. 4.—If goods cost \$6 per dozen, cost of doing business is 18% and you wish to make a profit of 7%, how do you determine the "mark up" figures and make your computation?

Question No. 5.—What is known as the "Geuting rule of six" in marking goods?

Question No. 6.—Why is the sum of 6% at times added to the purchase price of goods and at the same time not figured in the "mark up"?

The answers to these questions will appear in the next issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Merton Wallace has installed a meat market at Leon, Ia.

S. A. Holland has opened a meat market in Boonville, Mo.

Perry Meek has opened a meat market at Connersville, Ind.

William H. Albright, Jr., has opened a meat market at Canton, Ill.

John Rathmell has again opened a meat shop at Asbury Park, N. J.

Dick Willman has established a meat market at Lime Ridge, Wis.

A new meat market has been opened in Boonville, Mo., by S. A. Holland.

James Adams has opened a meat market at 312 Chicago avenue, Freeport, Ill.

J. P. Furman has sold his meat business at Orange Cove, Cal., to B. F. Rayborn.

Dallberg & Kuilberg have purchased the meat business of A. F. Flint, Tory, Ida.

Chas. Keller will establish a meat market in Effingham, Ill., in the near future.

C. E. Stevens has purchased the meat market of Ed Livengood at Kingman, Ind.

The meat market of Fred Fisher, Pennsylvania, was damaged by fire recently.

B. S. McClendon will conduct a meat market at 803 Polk street, Amarillo, Texas.

A. V. Harriott has purchased a partnership in the East Side meat market, Aledo, Ill.

Sam J. Summer has sold the Scandia meat market, Belleville, Kan., to J. W. King.

W. C. Daniel has added a fresh meat market to his grocery business at Welsh, W. Va.

F. B. Raser has purchased the Central meat market, Giring, Neb., from Davidson & Irwin.

Earl Bell has sold his interest in the meat market at Harrisville, Pa., to Carl Huffman.

McNeill Bros. have opened a meat market at 203 North Chestnut street, Kewanee, Ill.

Travis & Coulter have opened a meat market on West Highland avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

L. B. Miller has purchased the meat business of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes at Jacksonville, Fla.

Arno W. Mengel has opened a meat market at Eighth street and Wilkes avenue, Davenport, Ia.

J. E. Lang and A. J. Buchman will conduct the new meat market on State street, Fremont, Ohio.

John Lynn and Frank Roehl are now conducting a grocery and meat market at Lone Rock, Wis.

S. A. Williamson has repurchased the meat market at Independence, Ia., from W. H. Donahue.

G. W. Nations and Everett Funk have purchased the Fred Stroheker meat market at Barry, Ill.

L. W. Wainwright has sold his meat market at Woodhull, Ill., to L. L. Shaklee and S. S. Murray.

J. A. Clayman and E. E. Ryan have opened a new meat market at 29 River avenue, Sharon, Pa.

E. R. Barber has leased the building on West Main street, Fairbury, Ill., and will open a meat market.

Fred Henry will conduct a sanitary meat market in the Vaughan building, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The Portsmouth Cut Rate Meat Market will be conducted by Ben Diener at Tenth street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Carl Houghton and Frank Brought will operate the new meat market on North Court street, Medina, Ohio.

J. L. Bess and Patrick Patient have opened a new meat market at 594 South Oakland street, Decatur, Ill.

Klein & Olm have purchased the meat market of Ray Hosterman at South Central avenue, Marshfield, Wis.

Oscar Peterson is in charge of the meat market recently installed in the Cash and Carry grocery at Stoughton, Wis.

C. G. Voltz, representative of Swift & Co., has purchased the Cash meat market at North Main street, Goshen, Ind.

The Halbig meat market, Mt. Carmel, Ill., has been moved to larger quarters in the Trust & Savings Bank building.

Kirchner, Greiber & Esser, Sauk City, have purchased the meat business of Davis & Von Prasic, Prairie du Sac, Wis.

Elmer Davis and Edward Kennedy, Jr., have purchased the Central meat market, Fremont, Mich., from Robert Pearson.

Under the management of Ray Mathias the Arizona Grocery Co. opened its new meat market recently at Phoenix, Ariz.

Epkins & Heinline will open a meat market in connection with their grocery on East Court street, Pekin, Ill.

L. P. Connors has established an up-to-date meat market at Holtville, Cal., in connection with the local grocery store.

The Thomas Market Co. of Chicago has opened a cash and carry meat market at 115 South Front street, Marquette, Mich.

The Knop & Knop market after December 1 will be located at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Atlantic, Ia.

Messrs. Ivan Clouse and Robert Jenneress of Cherry Point, Ill., have purchased Max Newlin's market at Danville, Ill.

The Globe meat market, 161 East Main street, Waterbury, Conn., has resumed business under the management of F. Keiper.

The United Meat Stores of Watseka, Ill., have purchased a meat market in Chicago. Fred Swisher will manage the new market.

Leslie Breitweiser has purchased the East End market, East Third street, near Seventh avenue, Sterling, Ill., from Horn & Morath.

George Stevenson will open a grocery and meat market in the new building at Redden avenue and West Fifteenth street, Topeka, Kan.

C. D. Rowland & Co. have purchased the Antrim meat market, Polo, Ill., and will conduct same in connection with their grocery store.

A. G. Taylor and A. F. Guthrie, Waukegan merchants, have purchased the grocery and market of Rudolph Wendland, Lake Villa, Ill.

Charles Grimes, for over thirty years in the meat business at Danville, Ill., has recently opened a new meat market at Georgetown, Ill.

Dr. Clifton and Archie Fanyo have added another market to their chain of United Meat Stores at 3939 Kedzie avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. Abrahams has purchased the New market, a meat supply establishment opened by a group of mine operators at Grass Valley, Cal.

T. F. Battles and Lillian Prince have leased the meat market of George Gordon, East Main street, and are conducting an up-to-date market.

Henry Geertsema has purchased the meat business of Peter Kress, Grand avenue, Baldwin, N. Y.

Fred Stroheker has sold his meat market at Barry, Ill., to Messrs. Everett Funk and G. W. Nations.

C. H. Harmon has charge of the meat department of the grocery and meat market recently opened at 700 North Main street, Wichita, Kans.

Joe Weiss has opened a splendidly equipped meat market in connection with his grocery at Sharpsville street and Meek avenue, Sharon, Pa.

John H. Burns has reopened his meat market on South Superior street, Albion, Mich., which has been closed for several months while being remodeled.

H. S. Clark has purchased A. T. Brewer's interest in the Kingsbury Meat Co., Kingsbury, Cal., thus becoming a partner in the business with his brother, W. A. Clark.

Jacob Janowitz has disposed of his partnership interest in the Diamond Cash market, East Liverpool, Ohio, to Benjamin Green, who will conduct the market in the future.

Ray and Clarence Hayter have purchased G. H. Arnett's interest in the Arnett & Hayter meat market, Anthony, Kan. The new market will be known as Anthony's Quality Market.

O. E. Gleason will open a meat market at Willmar, Minn.

Fred L. Henry opened a meat market at Eason Rapids, Mich.

G. C. Hoover opened a meat market at Watertown, S. D.

F. M. Ramesburg has sold out his meat market at Gove, Kans.

L. L. Wyman opened a meat market at Yankton, S. D., recently.

Frank Ruzick has established a meat market at Norfolk, Neb.

Harry Camplin has engaged in the meat business at Benson, Neb.

J. A. Little of Pomona is opening a meat market at Quenemo, Kan.

M. C. Peterson has reopened his meat market in Dannebrog, Neb.

Phil LeVeille succeeded by LeVeille & LeVeille at Ladysmith, Wis.

J. F. Doniphant has engaged in the meat business at Hunter, Kan.

J. W. Tomlinson has engaged in the meat business at Corning, Kan.

J. T. Erhard has purchased the Public meat market at Newton, Kans.

Watkin Bros., meat dealers at Bloomington, Neb., are adding groceries.

N. J. Tepper leased the H. J. Linley meat market at Mazomanie, Wis.

John Fass of Talmage has engaged in the meat business at Dunbar, Neb.

John Dees bought the Bichler & Jacoby meat market at Cedar Grove, Wis.

John H. Burns has re-engaged in the meat market business at Albion, Mich.

Gaudreau Bros. have purchased the Palace Meat Market at Concordia, Kan.

Alvin Halker has purchased the meat business of H. A. Withers, Elwood, Neb.

J. J. Shackelford has opened in the meat and grocery business at Ogallah, Okla.

H. D. Peters has purchased the butcher shop of Rose Bros., at Kansas City, Kans.

Walter and George Mordhorst have engaged in the meat business at Pierce, Neb.

Mason, Phillips & Clark have engaged in the meat business at Eagle City, Okla.

Dahlberg & Kullberg have purchased the meat business of A. F. Flint at Troy, Ida.

Clemmer Bartley and John Steir have installed a new meat market at Rockville, Ind.

James Perdue has succeeded to the meat business of Perdue & Frazier, Grove, Okla.

John H. Burns has reopened his meat market on South Superior street, Albion, Mich.

Dorich & Olson have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Black Eagle, Mont.

John Matteson has purchased the City Meat Market, Redfield, S. D., from C. L. Morrill.

Goold Bros. have sold their meat business at Geneva, Neb., to Schweitzer & Swanson.

C. H. Wilson & Bro. have purchased the butcher shop of W. Reische at Chadron, Neb.

John Lang has purchased the meat and grocery business, DeBois, Neb., from T. J. Boyd & Son.

J. F. Kane has purchased the interest of Jos. Snyder in their meat market at Wilber, Neb.

M. A. and C. R. Christensen, of Carroll, are arranging to open a butcher shop at Pender, Neb.

A. P. Schuellerberger has sold his meat and grocery business at Whitehall, Mich., to C. C. Kern.

Walter Terry has reopened the Liberty Fish Market at 125 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kans.

Cohodas Bros. will open a cash meat market on South Stephenson avenue, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Jess Reynolds has purchased the meat and grocery business, Plainview, Neb., from Jos. Seda.

R. J. McCoy sold out his meat market at Tecumseh, Neb., to G. H. Tansley and Willard Brooks.

Mr. Bathurst has been succeeded in the

A Simple Means of Keeping Accurate Accounts

Many retailers, too busy to handle properly a set of double entry books, permit their accounts to go unkept. Trouble often results with the government for faulty tax return.



To avoid such difficulties the Simplified System of Business Accounting was designed for the business of modest proportions. The System is complete in one book. It is simple to keep and is quickly grasped by anyone.

It contains a record page for each day of the year, large spaces for easy writing and plainly labeled headings telling just where to make entries. Making out an income tax return is merely a matter of copying figures from the yearly summary. The Simplified System minimizes expense of professional bookkeepers, whether full or

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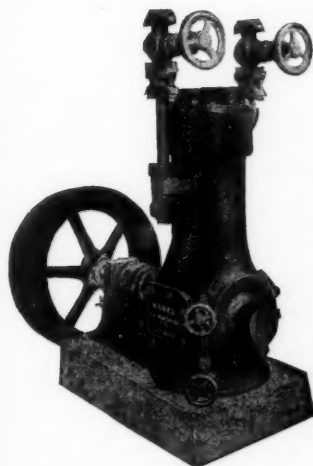
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The Butchers' Special System



of modern mechanical refrigeration has been eminently successful among butchers everywhere. This **BAKER PLANT** would give you positively the best results—the most satisfactory refrigeration service, at the minimum cost.

With the Baker System you would have very dry temperatures; for the coils attract the natural humidity; and reduce the moisture in the air. You could regulate temperatures with minute precision.

SEND TODAY FOR PRICE ESTIMATE;
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Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.
Factory: Omaha, Nebraska

meat and grocery business at Hoyt, Kan., by Charles Mercer.

John Lang has purchased the meat market and grocery store of T. J. Boyd & Son at DuBois, Neb.

Gomer Patrick has purchased the Hansen stock of meats, etc., on South Central avenue, Kearney, Neb.

A. P. Technellenberger, Whitehall, Mich., has sold the White Lake grocery and meat business to C. C. Kern.

J. H. Winebright and M. W. Bothum have purchased the meat business of Smith & Ives, at St. John, Kans.

S. H. Humphries has erected a store building at 3048 Hudson road, Rosedale, Kans., and is putting in a stock of meats.

Peter Mueller, proprietor of a meat shop on Western avenue, will open a second shop at 318 West Nineteenth street, East Maplewood, Connerville, Ind.

Fulton Market for meat and groceries has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 at Louisville, Wis. The incorporators are Aaron Karl, Louis O. E. Dolt, Gena Karl.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

and

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

New York Section

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, was in New York the latter part of last week.

C. H. Simons, general manager of the Boston territory of Swift & Company, spent a day in New York this week.

D. G. Girton, of Swift & Company's Paris office, arrived on the Ryndam this week and spent a few days in New York before leaving for Chicago.

J. F. Smith, refinery department; C. H. Kane, construction department; and T. Gadsden, storage department, Swift & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

S. Bell, superintendent's office; H. B. Bogg, fresh meat department; and C. Eikel, superintendent's office, Armour & Company, Chicago, were recent visitors in New York.

Moe Loeb, who for the last twenty-five years has attended every evening performance of each annual Horse Show, varied his custom this year by attending only one, and that was on Wednesday evening.

Richard W. Howes returned from Europe last week on the Aquitania, having spent nearly three years abroad in the interest of Swift & Company. R. G. Watson, Swift & Company, also returned from London on the Aquitania.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, November 12, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged

What are the correct percentages of market cuts in a beef carcass? How is each cut made? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

from 8 cents to 19 cents per pound, and average 12.03 cents per pound.

Harvey G. Ellerd, head of the industrial relations department of Armour & Company, and sponsor for the Oval in Armour plants, was a visitor in the East recently. Mr. Ellerd is chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, November 12, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat, Manhattan, 434 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; Bronx, 10 lbs.; total, 461 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 335 lbs. Fish, Manhattan, 137 lbs.

The vote taken by the Wilson Fellowship Club has resulted in the decision that the next affair of this club will take the form of a dinner and dance at the Steamship Flotilla, 55th St. and 6th Ave., on December 10th. During the dinner dancing may be enjoyed and will be continued after the dinner in a ballroom over the restaurant. Much interest is being taken in the affair by the members owing to the novel arrangements of the restaurant, which are copies of yacht interiors.

A business that is constantly growing.

due to the untiring efforts of its chief, is that of F. C. Rogers, the Philadelphia and New York packinghouse products broker. Recently it became necessary to find a high-class beef man to look after carloads of beef and small stock, and Mr. Rogers was fortunate enough to secure the services of George Hartman of Philadelphia, who has had 25 years' experience with the big packers and knows this difficult end of the business thoroughly and completely. This is one of the reasons for the growth of this business. From its inception Mr. Rogers has surrounded himself with a high-class staff, and under his efficient management and liberal business methods the business grew to its present proportions.

MASTER BUTCHERS' MEETINGS.

George Kramer, secretary pro tem, Ye Olde New York branch, reports that Frank Kille, who has been engaged as manager of the branch, was introduced at the meeting held on Tuesday evening. Among other things discussed at the meeting were the program for the forthcoming ball, the Red Cross drive, and matters pertinent to the conduct of the business of the members.

Henry Himstedt, secretary, South Brooklyn branch, reports that the smoker and stag held by that branch on Tuesday evening was a wonderful success, more than a hundred members and friends being present. The entertainment by professional talent was exceptionally good after which a banquet was served and a number of master butchers joined the branch.

Fred Hirsch, president of the Bronx branch, states that the open meeting for master butchers on Wednesday evening was well attended. The purpose of the meeting was a drive for new members and also a discussion on the increase in the price of fat, a subject which has been given much attention by this branch. Among the guests were District Attorney Glennon of the Bronx, Judges Hatting and Valente and A. F. Grimm, president of Ye Olde New York branch.

MEAT EXHIBIT AT HEALTH SHOW.

An outstanding feature of the health show given in Grand Central Palace, New York City, throughout the week of November 14 was an exhibit of the operations of a meat packing plant, which occupied three booths in a prominent position on the first floor of the palace. The display, which was the one shown at the Pageant of Progress, Chicago, during the past summer, attracted the attention of the public health authorities who were in session at the convention in New York during the week and thousands of the general public, including practically all the school children and nurses of the city. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York, was host to the other health authorities and it was through his efforts that the exhibition was held.

In order that the exhibit for meat might truly represent the entire industry, the Meat Council of New York in the short time allotted to it secured contributions toward the expense of this exhibit from individuals, although the exhibit itself bore no trade name, and represented the industry as a whole in a really educational way. Some of those who contributed to the expense of this display, in addition to the larger packers, were Adolf Gobel, Otto Stahl, Figge & Hutwelker, Geo. Kern, Max Trunz, Bronx Provision Co., Rohe & Bro., Hygrade Provision Co., Louis Meyer, Strauss & Adler and John J. Felin & Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00
Good	16.00@17.50	12.00@14.00	13.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	10.50@11.50	11.00@12.50	11.00@13.00
Common	8.00@11.00	9.00@10.50	9.00@10.00	8.00@11.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.50@10.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	9.00@9.50	8.50@9.00	9.00@9.50
Common	7.00@8.00	8.50@9.00	8.00@8.50	8.00@9.00
BULLS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	7.50@8.00	7.00@8.00@.....
Common	6.25@6.50	.....@.....	5.75@6.50	7.00@7.50
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	17.00@18.00@.....
Good	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	14.00@16.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	10.00@11.00	13.00@15.00	12.00@14.00
Common	10.00@12.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@12.00	8.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Good	18.00@19.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	15.00@17.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Common	11.00@14.00@.....@.....@.....
YEARLINGS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium@.....@.....@.....@.....
Common@.....@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@12.00	13.00@.....
Medium	8.00@10.00	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00	11.00@12.00
Common	5.00@7.00	.....@.....	6.00@8.00	7.00@9.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	15.00@16.00	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
10-12 lb. average	14.00@15.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	16.00@18.00
12-14 lb. average	13.00@14.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
14-16 lb. average	12.00@13.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@16.00
16 lb. over	11.00@12.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00@.....
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@.....@.....@.....@.....
Skinned	11.00@12.00	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	11.00@13.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	10.00@11.00	12.50@13.00	.....@.....	11.00@12.50
6-8 lb. average	9.00@10.00	12.00@12.50	11.00@12.00@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless@.....@.....@.....@.....
Boston style	12.00@13.50	.....@.....	15.00@17.00	12.00@15.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

BUTCHERS TO BOYCOTT TURKEYS

Mr. George Kramer of Ye Olde New York branch, a member of the Meat Council of New York, states that probably for the first time in the history of the trade advertisements will appear in the daily newspapers requesting the public to substitute meat for turkey on Thanksgiving. He says farmers are asking from 55 to 60 cents a pound for fair turkeys at wholesale and the butchers, rather than handle poultry at such exorbitant prices and be classed as profiteers, have decided to advise the public in their own interest to use meat instead.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

With receipts of all classes about normal, the fresh meat trade generally was about on a par with the previous week. Monday's gains were not held except on lamb, and by midweek prices were back to the level of last week's close. There has been the usual seasonal improvement in retail demand for the cheaper cuts of beef, but trade generally continued slow. Choice steers were relatively scarce at all markets, but ample for the continued narrow demand. Bulk of receipts were of the grassy order, with a few showing evidences of grain feed. While the movement was fairly constant, demand was slow and mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis. Boston held Monday's gain, but local demand showed no improvement, and the undertone was weak at the close.

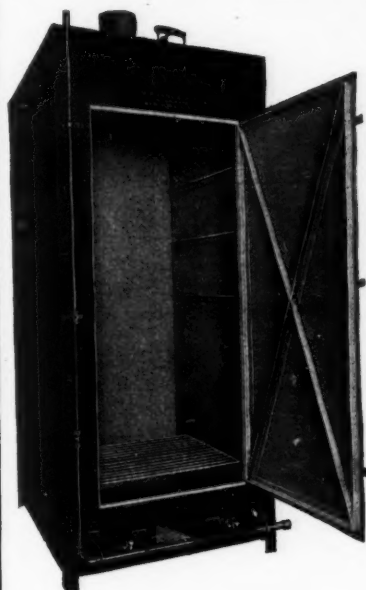
By midweek New York and Philadelphia had lost Monday's uneven advances and the closing range was barely steady with last week's low time. On account of light receipts, cows held a relatively steady position at all markets. Bulls were again in light demand, and while receipts were somewhat heavier, prices generally were 50c to \$1 below a week ago. Kosher beef was in fair demand throughout the week at all markets except New York, where sharp declines were registered after midweek and that market closed \$1.50 to \$2 lower than Monday.

Eastern veal trade was generally slow. While opening prices were boosted, the trend after Monday was continually downward, and closing markets were weak and unevenly \$1 to \$2 below the previous Friday. Following the upward trend of the previous two weeks there was a marked improvement in lamb trade at Eastern markets. With receipts generally light the daily movement was regular and healthy gains were made on all grades. Closing prices were firm and about \$2 higher than a week ago.

The demand for mutton was uneven and prices fluctuated. Handyweights were scarce and these held steady to firm and about \$2 higher than a week ago. Heavy-weight carcasses were draggy and closing prices were weak, but slightly higher than last week's close.

While fresh pork receipts were less than the previous week, declining live hog markets had a depressing effect on wholesale trade and daily declines were the rule. Although demand was fair, it was not equal to the offering and after midweek most sales were poor. Closing prices on loins and shoulder cuts were 50c to \$1 below a week ago, with loins sharing the brunt of the decline.

Boston closed weak on beef, steady on veal and mutton and steady to firm on pork. Although steers cleaned up slow there was a better general clearance than for several weeks. New York closed steady



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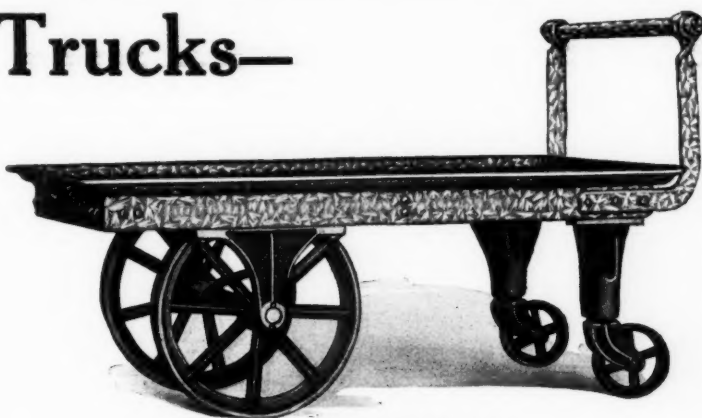
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on choice lambs with all other cuts, classes and grades weak to lower. There will be some beef, veal and pork carried over. Philadelphia closed weak on beef, veal and pork and about steady on lambs and mutton. Considerable beef and some pork will be carried over, other meats practically cleaned up.

LIONEL M. LEVINE
CONSULTING ENGINEER

**PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION**

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to choice.....	4.00@8.10
Cows, common to choice.....	1.25@4.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.00@4.25
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	13.75@14.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.00@12.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	10.25@10.30
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.25@ 4.50
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 4.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2
Rough.....	@ 6 1/4

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	19 @20
Choice, native, light.....	20 @20
Native, common to fair.....	14 @18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	16 @17
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	18 @19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	19 @20
Western steers, 800@800 lbs.....	15 @16
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	12 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @12
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Common to fair heifers.....	12 @14
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	9 @10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22 23	@25
No. 2 ribs.....	@14 20	@22
No. 3 ribs.....	@10 18	@20
No. 1 loins.....	@26 30	@32
No. 2 loins.....	@16 26	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@11 22	@24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@23 21	@25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@19 20	@21
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@18 14	@17
No. 1 rounds.....	@14 14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 9 13	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 8 12	@12
No. 1 chucks.....	@11 13	@14
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 8 11	@12
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 5 9	@10
Bolognas.....	@ 8 8	@10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	20@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @20
Grassers and buttermilks.....	8 @15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@13 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14
Pigs, 80 down.....	@14 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	21 @23
Lambs, poor to good.....	14 @20
Sheep, choice.....	9 @11
Sheep, medium to good.....	7 @ 9
Sheep, culls.....	4 up

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs avg.....	22 @23
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	21 @22
Smoked picnic, light.....	16 @17
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	16 @17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	36 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	21 @22
Dried beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	21 @22
Frozen pork loins.....	16 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40 @45
Shoulders, city.....	@ 14 @15
Shoulders, Western.....	14 @15
Butts, boneless, Western.....	20 @21
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@ 20 @21
Butts, boneless, Western.....	20 @21
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 12 @14
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	12 @14
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	13 @15

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 45 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@37c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@85c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c each
Livers, beef.....	@20c a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/2c a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@ 9c a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef, bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 1/2	18 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	12
Pepper, red.....	30	34
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	7	10
Cloves.....	40	45
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	40	45

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 1/2-12 1/4-14	14-18	18 lbs.
	lbs.	lbs.	up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.30	2.75	3.15
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.10	2.50	2.90
Buttermilk No. 1.....	2.00	2.50	2.75
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.80	2.25	2.50
Branded grubby.....	1.40	1.60	1.85
No. 3.....	Nominal		

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.34	@35
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	31 @32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @30
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @23
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	18 @20

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.33	@34
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @27
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	20 @22
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	18 @19

Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.

Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.30	@32
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	29 @31
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	27 @29
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	25 @27
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.18	@20

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.

Western, dry picked, boxes.....	21 @22
Western, scalded, barrels.....	17 @18

Geese—

Western, fatted, fancy, per lb.....	31 @35
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Squabs—

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	9.00@9.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@8.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@7.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	3.00@4.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	@28
Chickens, via express.....	@24
Old roosters.....	@17
Turkeys, via express.....	@25
Ducks, via express.....	@24
Geese, via freight.....	@26
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30
Guineas, per pair.....	@35

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	45 @45 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	46 @46 1/2
Creamery firsts.....	41 1/2 @44
Creamery, seconds.....	33 1/2 @36 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	32 @33

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	68 @70
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	63 @67
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	56 @62
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	48 @55
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	29 @31
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	29 @31

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.75@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.30
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.50@ 3.75
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50@ 3.75
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.50@ 3.75
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.50@ 2.75
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	2.40@ 2.50
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 80-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

